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TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

AU062121 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] A goods exchange and payments agreement for 1981-85 and the protocol for goods exchange and payments for 1981 was signed in Bucharest on 5 October between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Socialist Republic of Romania. On the Albanian side the documents were signed by Nedin Hoxha, foreign trade minister. Assisting in the signing ceremony were Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade of Romania, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and members of both delegations. Also present was Jordan Pani, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Delegation Returns

AU072038 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Nedin Hoxha, foreign trade minister of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, returned home from the Socialist Republic of Romania.

FOREIGN MINISTER NASE HOSTS RECEPTION IN NEW YORK

AU071410 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Tirana, October 7 (ATA)--The leader of the delegation of the PSR of Albania at the 35th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations organization, the minister of foreign affairs Nesti Nase gave at the seat of the mission of the PSR of Albania at the UN a reception for the Albanians of the Albanian colony in the United States on October 4 and 5, 1980.

The reception was attended by leaders and activists of the "Free Albania" patriotic organization and many Albanians from the cities of Boston, New York, [name indistinct], Bridgeport, New Jersey, Chicago etc.

The receptions proceeded in a very warm and fraternal atmosphere. The Albanian feature film "The School" was screened for the invitees.

BRIEFS

BUTRINT ENSEMBLE'S RETURN--The artistic ensemble, Butrint, of Sarande District returned to Albania after its last performances in Greek cities. Its performances were welcomed with great interest throughout Greece. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 80 AU]

PUBLICATION OF HOXHA WORKS--The third volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's "Selected Works," has been published in French and English. This volume includes materials pertaining to the 1960-65 period. It will soon be published also in Russian and Spanish. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 80 AU]

PUBLICATION OF KAPO'S WORKS--The second volume of the Selected Works by Comrade Hysni Kapo came off the press. This volume contains materials belonging to the 1952-1960 period. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 14 Sep 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT BY INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY

Arrival 7 Oct

AU071000 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0906 GMT on 7 October 1980 carries a live relay from Sofia Airport of the ceremony connected with the arrival of Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, in Bulgaria.

At 0907 GMT the announcer says that the plane has landed at the airport and Todor Zhivkov, accompanied by Lyudmila Zhivkova, are approaching the plane. The Indian president and Todor Zhivkov greet and embrace. The announcer comments on the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Indian President Reddy greet the guard of honor at the airport while a brass band plays the Bulgarian and Indian national anthems. After this brief ceremony, the Indian president meets the following Bulgarian officials present at the airport: Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov.

At 0918 GMT Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Neelam Reddy are enthusiastically greeted by those who have come to the airport to welcome the esteemed guest. The two leaders go to the specially built rostrum to review the passing guard of honor. The live relay ends at 0927 GMT. No welcoming speeches are given.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU071749 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] On 7 October Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy visited State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov at the Boyana residence. The development of Bulgarian-Indian relations and some issues of international relations were discussed in a friendly atmosphere.

Official Talks

AU072020 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 7 Oct (BTA)--Today Bulgaria's President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov and India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy discussed the condition and prospects of Bulgaro-Indian cooperation and discussed some basic international issues.

Noting the good relations existing between the two countries, they confirmed their readiness to promote their further development and deepening.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy emphasized the need for a crucial struggle for disarmament and for consolidating the process of detente, for disarmament and for consolidating the process of detente, for preserving peace in the world.

The following attended the talks on the Bulgarian side: First Vice President of the State Council Petur Tanchev, Minister of Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP Grisha Filipov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov, Minister of the Chemical Industry Georgi Pankov and the counsellor of the State Council president Niko Yakhiel.

On the Indian side the following attended the talks: Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals Virendra Patil, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (N. Krishnan), the president's secretary (V. K. Dhar.) secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (A. R. Deo) and others.

LEADERS GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

BK041358 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2300 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] On 3 October, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, jointly sent a greetings message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR. The message reads as follows:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian People's Republic and the LPDR, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of Bulgaria and in our own names, we extend cordial congratulations and best wishes to you and, through you, to the LPRP Central Committee, the LPDR Government and the fraternal Lao people.

On the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the historic document has further strengthened the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our two peoples in the resistance against imperialism and big-nation expansionism. Meanwhile, this reflects the strength of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the LPDR, which have advanced together on the common path along the other fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for lasting peace, stability, democracy and socialism.

We take this occasion to reassure you, comrades, that the Bulgarian People's Republic will always stand side by side with the fraternal Lao people and will continue to give assistance and support in the defense of national independence and sovereignty, socialist construction and the growth and development of the LPDR.

We wish you new, greater success in the cause of building socialism and a new life and in the growth and all-round development of your country.

On this occasion, Comrade Petur Mladenov, foreign minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and foreign minister of the LPDR.

AFGHAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON VISIT

AU071117 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of national education, Dr Anahita Ratebzad, minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, member of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee Politburo and member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, is visiting Bulgaria. Today Dr Anahita Ratebzad met the leadership of the Ministry of National Education. Minister Aleksandur Fol acquainted the guest with topical problems of Bulgarian education.

TAKOV-LED BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK PARTY CONGRESS

AU071626 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] On 7 October a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for the DPRK. The delegation will take part in the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress and the celebrations marking the 35th anniversary of the party.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

PRESS COMMENTS ON FRG ELECTIONS RESULT

AU070955 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 7 Oct (BTA)--The press, the radio and the television followed up with pronounced attention the Bundestag elections in the Federal Republic of Germany. The very first commentaries of the special envoys stress that the majority of the citizens in the Federal Republic of Germany have voted for the continuation of the policy of international detente launched by the social-liberal coalition and for the strengthening of the positions of detente. ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME points out that this policy of Schmidt-Genscher was backed by the business circles as a major prerequisite for the development of the economic ties with the socialist countries.

The papers stress that the main cause for the defeat of Mr Strauss was the complete inconfidence in his irreparably rigid political course. At the same time the commentaries reveal that the government coalition has alone made the conditions conducive to the Strauss ragings at the time of the election competition through the turn to the right they took in the internal political life of the country. TRUD adds that in many respects the government has approached the positions of the right-wing forces--the flagrant attacks against the German Communist Party and other progressive organizations, the violation of trade union rights, the persecution of the democratically minded, neofascist tolerance, etc. "The sober-minded analysis of the results of the elections should make the leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party and the Free Democratic Party" TRUD writes, "further differentiate themselves from the adversaries of international detente and to further promote certain positive changes in their internal policy in the interests of those who again voted for the coalition.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA CLOSES CONFERENCE ON LENINISM

AU080831 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Oct 80 p 1-2

[Summary] The international conference devoted to the subject: "Leninism--a Symbol of the World's Social and Cultural Innovation" closed yesterday after discussions on the subject: "Lenin and Science" and "Lenin and the Contemporary Era." Scholars from various continents and countries took the floor on the two topics.

Greetings messages from outstanding Lenin Prize winners were read at the conference. Among others Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, sent the following message: "I am glad to convey to my friends--the participants in the scientific conference on Lenin and the social development of the contemporary world organized on the occasion of the 110th anniversary of the great Lenin's birth--by most sincere greetings and wishes for successful proceedings of the conference."

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, pointed out in her greeting address: "The epoch in which he lived assigned to Vladimir Ilich Lenin the glorious mission of guiding mankind along the path of socialist revolution, the task of building the first socialist state in the world and the mission to devote his glorious and creative life to the struggle for the social liberation of the proletariat and of all oppressed masses and peoples, as well as for the happiness of working people."

Writers from Argentina and Pakistan also took the floor during the discussion, praising the Leninist philosophy and the socialist system.

"The closing speech at the conference was delivered by Lyudmila Zhivkova, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Culture Committee. She expressed gratitude to the participants in the conference for their useful work. She stressed that this representative, scientific forum represents one more step forward along the path of learning and mastering the essence and mechanism of the uniform evolutionary historical and natural human process which was so brilliantly reflected and embodied by Lenin's personality and deeds, the most characteristic social process of the 20th century.

"It was pointed out that when progressive mankind worldwide celebrated the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin, the leader and genius of the October Revolution, Bulgaria decided to organize as part of the comprehensive 'V.I. Lenin' program a series of events in the sectors of culture, science and education. Such events are planned or already in the process of implementation, and are all linked to Lenin's life and work. Divided into four main subjects, these comprehensively interlaced activities and initiatives have been implemented with the efforts of the broad Bulgarian public. Everyone was involved--children, veterans, creative artists, scientists and scholars, public figures and politicians are participating in the events. Dozens of lectures, reports, articles, discussions, exhibitions, theater performances and literary recitals, as well as symposiums and creative meetings are taking place, through which the Bulgarian people are expressing their attitude to and respect for the personality and deeds of the revolution's leader. Through these activities the Bulgarian people are expressing their will to further continue and assert their achievements in the world's social innovation.

"The unusual monolithic and multifaceted personality of V.I. Lenin reflects our revolutionary epoch. The cause of Lenin is alive. It lives through the development of our epoch, in the continuous revolutionary innovation of the world. As an experienced teacher in socialist reorganization and in the cultural life of society, in the development of a fully developed, spiritually beautiful, rich and comprehensively developed personality, Lenin showed how to develop socialist culture. He pointed out the real social and historical prerequisites. He showed how millions of common people can live a full fledged social and creative life. He taught them how to make their individual contribution to the development of social processes.

"Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova dealt with the creative spirit as the creative force of the people, as the creative force of every indidivual, which was the nucleus of Lenin's concept of culture. Lenin did not restrict the concept of culture to education, science or the arts, because he understood that man is at the center of each process and manifestation--man with his capabilities, man with the strength of his talents and capacities. Lenin worked for the creation of a new type of culture, a culture in which millions of human beings will participate on a mass scale and will help to develop. Lenin understood that the socialist cultural revolution must first of all educate people in science and arts, and then change man from an object of culture, from a mere 'consumer' of cultural and material values, into their creator.

"The existence of Lenin's revolutionary ideas and of Leninist humanitarianism in the revolutionary practice of millions of people, in the mass movement for peace, and other areas offers us the opportunity, at the stage of a mature socialist society, to pursue the goal of a comprehensive and harmonious development of the individual and society.

"Today again Lenin is with us, in this dynamic and alarming epoch, in which mankind is going through the trials of the nuclear century. He is again with us in the struggle of millions of people for social and material innovation in the world, Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova stated in closing her address."

The closing session of the conference was attended by Tsola Dragoycheva and by USSR Ambassador Nikita Tolubeyev.

After the closing session, Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova met the foreign delegates to the session and held friendly conversations with them on topical issues of culture and the arts.

Last night Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova gave a cocktail reception at the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia in honor of the delegates to the international conference devoted to the life and work of V.I. Lenin.

Meeting Ends

AU041925 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 4 Oct (BTA)--"Leninism--Symbol of Social and Cultural Renovation of the World"--an international meeting--discussion was organized here with the participation of researchers and specialists of 39 states.

Papers were delivered and statements were made revealing the rich aspects of Lenin's personality, his many-sided cause reflected in all spheres of life.

Closing the forum today, chairman of the Committee for Culture, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP Lyudmila Zhivkova said: "Man and creator, revolutionary and hero, a great thinker, philosopher, sociologist, who had synthesized in organic unity the qualities and possibilities of the working class and the revolution, Lenin gave an answer to the most pressing problems of social development, summarized the new discoveries of the natural sciences, creatively considered the values of world culture and subjected them to the socialist revolution, to the revolutionary renovation of the world and to the communist ideal".

She stressed the presence of Lenin's revolutionary ideas, of Lenin's humanism in the revolutionary practice of the millions, in the mass-scale movement of the progressive mankind for peace, for strengthening the peaceful coexistence, for disarmament and ensuring the security and right of all countries and peoples to develop.

Messages were sent to the participants in the meeting by a number of prominent publicists and men of culture, winners of the international Lenin Prize for consolidating peace among peoples.

This science forum was preceded by sessions by sections which discussed the subjects "Lenin and Today's Revolutionary Process", "Lenin's Stage in the Development of the Social Theory", "Lenin and Culture" and "Lenin and Leninism in Bulgaria."

The current initiative is the most representative one of the "Lenin" programme in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

FRG BUSINESSMEN--Plovdiv, 27 Sep (BTA)--Yesterday the ten-member trade delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, led by Hans Hartwig, chairman of the Federal Union of Foreign Trade and Merchants, which is on a visit here, was received successively by the chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association Ognyan Doynov, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria Andrey Lukanov and by the Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov. The possibilities for increasing the Bulgarian exports to the Federal Republic of Germany were discussed at the meeting. Questions pertaining to the fulfillment of the long-term trade agreement between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany for the 1981-1985 period were dwelt upon. [Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 27 Sep 80 AU]

PRESS COMMENTS ON POLISH STRIKES, KANIA SPEECH

AU071252 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 October on page 7 under the headline "We Need Calmness and Solutions; Polish Press on the So-Called Warning Strike," carries a 400-word "JL"-signed report by the paper's Warsaw correspondent on the 1-hour strike of 3 October, describing it as "an attempt to bring forth chaos and cast doubt on the Polish Government's efforts for a consistent implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie at the end of August." In his report "JL" cites the Polish press agency PAP on the negative effect of the strike, a TRYBUNA LUDU commentary of 3 October calling for calmness as prerequisite for fulfilling the agreements between the government and the strike committees, and a ZYCIE WARSZAWY article stating that "the strike will not contribute to normalization" but "will exacerbate and make the differences more acute and cause material and social damage."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 4 October on page 6, under the headline "Socialism Will Prevail," carries a 3,300-word account of an undated speech by Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, delivered at a rally organized by POLITICAL AFFAIRS, the theoretical organ of the U.S. Communist Party, in which he deals with the causes of the developments in Poland and with Washington's reaction to them. Bratislava PRAVDA of 4 October on page 7 also carries a 300-word CTK report citing the TRYBUNA LUDU commentary of 3 October "Values That Are Needed Today"; the aforementioned ZYCIE WARSZAWY article criticizing the 1-hour warning strike; and a 50-word "JL"-signed report on the strike, noting that "the overwhelming majority of the [Polish] working people did not join the hazardous attempt."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 October on pages 1 and 6, under the headline "The Future of Poland is Linked with Socialism; From the Sixth Session of the PZPR Central Committee," carries a 2,000-word CTK report on the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo delivered by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 4 October.

The identical CTK report on Kania's speech is also carried by Bratislava PRAVDA of 6 October, on pages 1 and 4. In addition, Bratislava PRAVDA on 6 October on page 4 also carries, under the headline "That Which Is Indisputable," a 600-word review of Polish press comment on the developments in the country. It cites R. Wojna's TRYBUNA LUDU article of 4 October on the focus of "hostile centers" on the Polish events; a GLOS PRACY article of 4 October on the importance for the Polish economy of cooperation with the Soviet Union; another TRYBUNA LUDU article of 4 October on the negative consequences of the 1-hour warning strike on 3 October; a statement by J. Barecki, press secretary of the Polish Council of Ministers, at a press conference in Warsaw, criticizing the warning strike as a "serious disturbance of the spirit and letter" of the agreements that "might have far-reaching consequences;" and a statement by A. Jedynak, Polish minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry, at the same press conference on the losses caused by the 1-hour strike in his sector.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON UNITED NATIONS SESSION

LD072354 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who headed the Czechoslovak delegation at the 35th UN General Assembly, returned home today. Before leaving New York by air, in an interview with our resident correspondent, Michal Stas, Minister Chnoupek briefly reviewed the course so far of the General Assembly.

[Begin Chnoupek recording in Slovak] Approximately one-third of the General Assembly agenda remains to be discussed, so one cannot, therefore, draw any conclusions yet. It must be pointed out that Czechoslovakia, in close coordination with fraternal socialist countries, such as the Soviet Union, contributed its share so that the current session could be inscribed in UN annals as an important meeting. The meeting revealed the fact that the will of the overwhelming majority of mankind prevails over the attempts of the most reactionary and hegemonistic forces, supported by the military-industrial complex, to stop detente. It revealed the fact that it is a session in which during a discussion on 122 points on the agenda [words indistinct]. I say that because the current international situation remains very complicated. This, naturally, was reflected in the contents and in the tone of speeches of representatives of the majority of countries. In spite of that, I think, it is necessary to stress that in the United Nations the policy of detente is being fought for very actively, and that this hopeful and positive process is being tested. I would say that its strength and maturity are being tested. This is being borne out clearly by the fact that the overwhelming majority of speakers, representing countries with different social systems, supported detente, even though their attitudes toward the fulfillment of that policy often were not the same and were lacking the necessary [words indistinct]. [end recording]

SOVIET HEALTH MINISTER VISITS BRATISLAVA INSTITUTE

AU032030 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] On Saturday [28 September], Academician Boris Petrovskiy, USSR minister of health--accompanied by Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and CPSL Central Committee secretary, and by Emil Matejicek, minister of health of the Slovak Socialist Republic--paid a visit to the research institute of medical economics in Bratislava. Afterwards he left for the East Slovak Region. On Sunday, prior to his departure to the USSR, Minister Petrovskiy visited Svidnik and Dukla.

OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE GDR ENVOY ON NATIONAL DAY

LD080832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Gerd Koenig, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, had a friendly meeting tonight in Prague on the occasion of the national day of his country. He was congratulated by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes, candidate member and secretary of the party Central Committee, Jan Fojtik secretary of the party Central Committee, and other officials.

CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK PARTY CONGRESS

LD071436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ, headed by Josef Havlin, secretary of the party's Central Committee, left for the DPRK today to attend the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. The delegation will take part in the celebrations to mark the 35th anniversary of the party in the DPRK.

CPCZ SENDS GREETINGS TO GUS HALL; HUSAK AWARDS ORDER

LD071904 Prague CTK in English 1809 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 7 Oct (CETEKA)--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee sent Tuesday a telegram of congratulations to Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the United States Gus Hall on his 70th birthday.

The leading representative of the Communist Party of the U.S. has been awarded the Order of Friendship by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak, at the recommendation of the Czechoslovak party Presidium, for his great personal contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' communist parties, and for strengthening unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarial internationalism.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS; AGENDA ANNOUNCED

LD071534 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee started this afternoon in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. It is discussing the proposal of convening the 16th CPCZ Congress and the report of the Presidium of the party Central Committee on the state of work and major problems pertaining to the preparation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON ARMY DAY ACTIVITIES

Order of the Day

AU072030 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Prague--The order of the day issued by the CSSR minister of national defense, Army Gen M. Dzur on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] states among other things: On the occasion of the CSLA's day we commemorate the glorious combat path of the I Czechoslovak Army Corps in the USSR and the ardent patriotism, heroism and combat skills of its members, who 36 years ago, side by side with the glorious Soviet army, entered the soil of their native country in the area of the Dukla Pass after fierce fighting against fascist troops. The legacy of those who fought at the Dukla Pass and participated in the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people is implemented and further developed by the working people's specific deeds in building and defending the advanced socialist society. Thanks to the constant care of the working people, the systematic attention of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and the Soviet Army's selfless assistance the CSLA has become a modern contemporary army prepared to reliably defend the freedom, independence and peaceful work of the people of Czechoslovakia and the countries of the socialist community, together with the Warsaw Pact armies. At the same time we do not lose sight of the fact that the international situation has worsened recently as a result of the stepped-up activity and aggressive actions of the most reactionary forces of imperialism. The CSLA members are following the dangerous policy of the ruling circles of the United States and some other NATO countries, which leads to an escalation of the feverish pursuit of armament and is a manifestation of attempts to gain military superiority. They condemn their interference in the internal affairs of other countries and the suppression of the struggle of nations for freedom and social progress. They are increasing their combat readiness and are prepared at any time to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty in the defense of their socialist homeland and socialism.

Dzur Newspaper Article

AU071821 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Army Gen Martin Dzur, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR minister of national defense, headlined "The Legacy of Dukla Obligates Us"]

[Excerpts] In the three decades of building socialism, our army--under the CPCZ's leadership--has become a socialist army, an army of a new type, an army that firmly and reliably guards the great revolutionary achievements of the working people.

It is built on the class principle as a power instrument of the socialist state, as an army that embodies the indestructible bond among workers, cooperative farmers and socialist intelligentsia and expresses the unity among Czechs, Slovaks and the other nationalities of our states.

The source of our army's strength and successes lies in the wise leadership of the CPCZ, in firm unity with the people, in implementation of the scientific conclusions of Marxism-Leninism and in deepening international ties. The CPCZ Central Committee, led by General Secretary and CSSR President Comrade Gustav Husak, is constantly taking care of all aspects of the army's life and buildup and creating optimum conditions for its development.

The devotion of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] to the Communist Party, the people and the ideals of socialism is expressed by their immense efforts in fulfilling tasks entrusted to the CSLA by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

The successes achieved by the CSLA in years past are indivisibly connected with cooperation with the Soviet Army and with its fraternal assistance. Our army draws from this alliance the latest findings and experience of modern military science in accordance with rapidly advancing scientific-technical progress. Development of comprehensive cooperation is an important factor in maintaining the CSLA's regular high degree of combat readiness and preparedness.

The close relationships with the commanders, political bodies, party and Komsomol organizations of the Central Group of Soviet Troops are of extraordinary value. In that way the legacy of the heroes of Dukla is being fulfilled and developed in everyday life. Heroes, who in a common struggle against Hitlerite troops, sealed the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance, friendship and combat comradeship with blood.

The CSLA's responsibility for the defense of socialism is underscored by its belonging to the Warsaw Pact defense organization. In cooperation with the fraternal armies of the member states, above all with the Soviet Army, the CSLA is ready to defend the CSSR border, which, to the west, is also the border of the socialist community. By responsibly fulfilling that international task the CSLA contributes not only to ensuring the security of the socialist community, but also to maintaining peace in Europe and the world.

These facts are of key importance, particularly in current conditions when international imperialism, led by the U.S. ruling circles, strives for a comprehensive strengthening of the aggressive NATO pact, has been accelerating the growth of its military strength, increasing weapons expenditures, evoking war hysteria and trying to change the existing correlation of forces to its advantage. These objectives are bring pursued by the "old-new" military-strategic concept proclaimed by President Carter, a concept that orients the buildup of American armed forces to waging wars and military interventions to ensure U.S. economic, political and military interests on all continents.

The warmongering U.S. and NATO forces that oppose the relaxation of international tension, reduction of stockpiles of destructive weapons, that refuse and protract the ratification of the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons--SALT II--and provoke in various parts of the world dangerous situations and hotbeds of tension, are being supported by the big-power antipeace and anti-Soviet policy of the current Chinese leadership.

These dangerous plans and concepts are in sharp contrast to the position and proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries submitted at the session of its political consultative committee in Warsaw this May. The adopted declaration clearly stated that the Warsaw Pact countries "never strove and will not strive for military superiority, unswervingly strive for military parity to be ensured on ever lower levels, and strive to allay and eliminate military confrontations in Europe. They do not have, never had and will not have a strategic doctrine other than a defensive one; they do not have, never had and will not have the intention to create the potential for a first nuclear strike."

The military-political alliance of the Warsaw Pact fraternal states has been a reliable guarantee of socialism and peace in Europe for more than 25 years, and fulfills with honor its mission to effectively oppose any aggressor.

In its military policy the CPCZ proceeds from these facts and leads the CSLA in perfecting its preparedness to defend its socialist fatherland and to continuously deepen its contribution to the common defense of the countries of the socialist community.

In accordance with the growing demands on the defense of socialism we strive in our army for consistent implementation and deepening of the party's leading role, for the strengthening of the unity between the army and the people, for perfecting communist education, for profound class, patriotic and international conviction, for a high degree of discipline, organization and political and professional preparedness of all members of the CSLA.

In the forefront of the attention of commanders, political bodies and party organizations stand demands oriented to ensuring an uninterrupted combat readiness. Questions of quality and effectiveness of combat and political preparedness are being asserted to an ever greater degree in their activity. The standard of field preparation, the knowledge and the mastery of modern weapons and military technology is being raised. Success is being achieved in asserting the principle that the more complex technology and weapons systems are being introduced into the army, the more extensive must be the knowledge of people and the more effort, willingness and selflessness must be expended to master them. The evidence of that is the high moral and political condition of the troops and the good results achieved in the combat and political preparedness in the current training year, results that constitute an important mark in the growth of our army's combat preparedness. The recent allied exercises of the Warsaw Pact armies on the GDR territory--"Comradeship-in-Arms 80"--also are evidence of the improving [rostouci] standard of preparedness of our army's detachments and staffs. That communists and the entire army's party organization is at the head of these efforts is an indisputable fact.

The activity of members of our army is increasing under the leadership of the CPCZ. It is expressed by the extensive socialist competition oriented toward the fulfillment of combat and political preparedness tasks and aid to the national economy. The role and influence of party organizations in the fulfillment of everyday duties and tasks is growing.

Let us appreciate the fact that our working people like their army, they trust it and comprehensively support it.

This obliges our soldiers to stand firmly behind the policy of the Communist Party and further deepen the unity between the army and the people; constantly increase their combat-capability and vigilantly safeguard the achievements of our socialist society; be a reliable ally of the Warsaw Pact fraternal armies and further develop combat friendship, particularly with the glorious Soviet Army.

Faithful to the legacy of the heroic Dukla fighters and the entire national liberation struggle of our people, faithful to the great ideals that inspired that struggle and that give it strength, vitality and tenacity, we will welcome the 16th congress of our party and the 60th anniversary of its founding with new successes in raising the CSLA's combat strength and preparedness for the defense of the socialist fatherland and ensuring our people's tranquil work.

Leaders at Meeting

LD071248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, arranged a friendly evening at the Czernin Palace in Prague yesterday to mark the 36th anniversary of the Carpathian-Dukla operation and the day of the Czechoslovak People's Army. It was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic; members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee: Peter Colotka, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party's Central Committee, Mikulas Beno and Jindrich Polednik; heads of departments at the party's Central Committee; members of the federal and national governments; representatives of the Federal Assembly, and Czech and Slovak National Council, political parties and mass organizations of the National Front; generals of the Czechoslovak People's Army and other personages from our political and public life. The guests also included the senior representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev; the commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia, Col Gen Dmitriy Yazov and other Soviet generals and officers.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL OIL CONFERENCE--The 25th conference on crude oil, attended by experts from the USSR, Hungary, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria, the FRG and the CSSR, opened on 30 September in Bratislava. The 4-day conference will discuss energy saving through technology innovation in the crude oil and petrochemical industries. It will last until 3 October. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 30 Sep 80 p 4 AU]

FUEL SAVINGS--The state program of rationalizing the fuel and power consumption helped the CSSR national economy to save almost 3.3 million tons of standard fuel last year. This year's program envisages an economy of a further 2,858,000 tons of standard fuel. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Oct 80 p 3 AU]

BROWN COAL PRODUCTION--In the first 9 months of the year, miners and employees of the brown coal mines and briquetting plant of Sokolov extracted 15,204,973 tons of coal, exceeding the planned target by 215,973 tons. [Prague PRACE in Czech 2 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

ORE DEPOSIT RESEARCH--The experts of deposit geology in the appropriate section of the Czech Geological Office will apprise the orientation of the research of new fuel, ore and nonore raw material deposits at a 2-day aktiv meeting opened on 30 September in Brno. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

HONECKER GREETS SYRIA'S AL-ASAD ON BIRTHDAY

AU071528 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 80 pp 1,2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has conveyed the following congratulatory telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Syrian Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic:

It is a particular pleasure to convey to you, highly esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, most cordial greetings and congratulations on your 50th birthday on behalf of the SED Central Committee, of the State Council and the GDR people, and on my own behalf.

Comrade secretary general, we value you as an outstanding statesman and politician who serves the just cause of his people with his entire strength.

Your consistent endorsement of peace, security and the social progress of peoples, your opposition to imperialism and reaction, colonialism, racism and Zionism have substantially helped the friendly people of the Syrian Arab Republic to achieve significant progress in all fields of economic and social life.

Esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, with your high personal commitment to the development of bilateral relations, you have decisively influenced the deepening and consolidation of the close friendship and trustful cooperation between our parties, states and peoples.

In view of the intensified attacks by imperialism, Zionism and their allies against the revolutionary gains of the Syrian people we again reassure you of our solidarity.

Permit me, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, to wish you the best health and creative vigor in your further activity at the head of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and of the Syrian people.

NEWSPAPER CARRIES PROGRAM OF EVENTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU061848 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Honorary parade of the National Peoples Army [NVA] on Tuesday, 7 October 1980, at 1000 local time on Karl Marx Allee.

Dear Berliners,

Display your affinity with our NVA.

From lines along the route of the parade on Karl Marx Allee from Strausberger Square, on Alexander Square up to Karl Liebknecht Street.

Great tattoo of the NVA on Monday, 6 October 1980, at 1900 local time, Unter den Linden.

Great guards' parade of the NVA on Tuesday, 7 October 1980 at 1400 local time at the monument to the victims of fascism and militarism, Unter den Linden.

Berliners are cordially invited to participate in these military events on 6 and 7 October, Unter den Linden.

MILITARY PARADE MARKS 31ST NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Honecker, Others in Attendance

LD071330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN,--A marchpast by the National People's Army [NVA] on Tuesday morning in Berlin ushered in GDR national day which is being celebrated all over the country with public festivals, cultural and sporting events.

In front of tens of thousands of people, who welcomed and loudly applauded Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership on the rostrum in the Karl-Marx-Allee, the soldiers demonstrated on this, the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the firm alliance between people and army, their resolve for the reliable military protection of the workers and farmers power.

Formations of the land, air and sea forces gave evidence, as they did last month during the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver, of their high level of fighting strength and combat readiness.

Standing on the rostrum with Erich Honecker were the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Gerhard Grueneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner and Werner Jarowinsky, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

Present were the deputy chairmen of the Council of State Dr Manfred Gerlach and Ernst Goldenbaum, other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and of the Council of State as well as chairmen of mass organizations, generals and officers of the GDR armed organs, including the city commandant of the capital of the GDR, Berlin, Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews.

Also among the guests were Army General Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR and military attaches.

Details of Marchpast

DW071108 [Editorial Report] East Berlin domestic television service in German at 0855 GMT on 7 October begins relaying live the military parade in honor of the GDR's 31st anniversary from East Berlin's Karl-Marx-Allee.

At 0857 Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, the commander of the parade, reports to Army General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister who in turn greets the assembled parade units. At 0902 GMT Hoffmann proceeds to the reviewing stand where, according to the unidentified reporter, he reports to Erich Honecker, chairman of the National Defense Council, GDR State Council chairman and SED Central Committee general secretary.

The GDR national anthem having been played, the commands are given at 0905 GMT for the parade units to march to their starting positions. The reporter notes that the rainy weather has not prevented the crowds of Berliners from seeing this spectacle. The reporter uses the interval pending the start of the parade to give a political review of the recent "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" exercises of the Warsaw Pact forces in the GDR.

The marchpast of the formations and units begins at 0908 GMT. A detachment of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, under the command of Lt Gen Hans-Joachim Wiesner heads the parade "as is traditional." A unit of the Ernst Thaelmann Officer College of the ground forces is next in line, followed by a formation of the Franz Mehring Officer College of the Air Force and air defense. The next parade group is made up of a unit of the Rosa Luxemburg Officer College of border troops, followed by a unit of the Karl Liebknecht Officer College of the GDR Navy and an "honor formation" of the Walter Steffens Fleet School, which brings up the rear of this part of the parade.

Gero Schreier takes over as announcer for the motorized part of the parade which is led by Maj Gen (Siegfried Hase), a divisional commander of a motorized infantry division, who carries the divisional flag. "By tradition" the first unit in this parade section is a detachment of paratroopers of the Willi Saenger troop component. It marches past the reviewing stand at 0917 GMT and is followed by a reconnaissance unit on "amphibious armored personnel carriers which have a very high cross-country travel capability" from the "Dr Richard Sorge garrison under the command of Maj (Siegfried Lauf)." The next parade unit is a detachment of the Hans Beimler motorized infantry regiment which is "rich in tradition," the reporter notes.

In the meantime, the reporter goes on to say at 0920 GMT, the formations of the artillery have reached the reviewing stand. The commanding officer of the first formation is Lt Col Manfred (?Raeder) the second unit is made up of "long-range 130-millimeter guns drawn by Tatra trucks."

An antitank unit having 100-millimeter antitank guns makes up the next parade detachment, with reporter Schreier noting that these guns are drawn by "light, amphibious, tracked tractors." The commanding officer of this unit is Lt Col (Hans-Joachim Konietzky), a graduate of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy. At 0923 GMT the reporter declare that "152-millimeter howitzers now enter the parade picture," the howitzers being types "on self-propelled carriages." The next units in the parade, according to Schreier, are formations "of another motorized infantry regiment under the command of Col (Fritz Goldschmidt), a graduate of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy." These are units of the Paul (?Hegenbarth) troop component riding on "modern armored personnel carriers."

The parade continues at 0925 GMT with "soldiers of the air defense unit from the same regiment," followed by units of an armored regiment. The soldiers score only good and very good training results with their T-55 tanks. Next are "two formations of further developed combat tanks of the tested T series," Schreier points out, adding that in field practice firing the crews had destroyed the target with the first round.

At this point announcer Wolfgang Reichert takes over to comment on the parade of the missile units which "are approaching from Strausberger Platz" at 0928 GMT. The announcer states that the first unit is a parade detachment of the "air defense troop with its triple mounted antiaircraft missile complexes." Following this unit at 0930 are "twin antiaircraft missile complexes" of the Bernhard (Bestlein) troop component and antiaircraft missiles of the air defense forces, the unit coming from the Hermann Junker component.

Bringing up the rear of the motorized part of the parade and at the same time forming the last parade units are "tactical and operational-tactical missiles of the ground forces." The parade is concluded at 0932 GMT with the marchpast of the combined music corps. The television relay ends at 0934 GMT.

HONECKER ATTENDS, SINDERMANN ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

LD072053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Berlin, 7 Oct (ADN)--A festive reception to mark the 31st anniversary of the GDR, held by the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers, concluded the national day this evening. Present in the State Council building in Berlin with General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker as well as other members of the party and state leadership were meritorious workers from all sectors of social life, who celebrated the anniversary of their workers' and peasants' state in a trusting atmosphere.

The other guests included members of the diplomatic corps with their doyen, Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov; and representatives of the Group of Soviet forces in Germany.

Erich Honecker, Politburo members of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairmen of the State Council, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, and President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, as well as other leading GDR dignitaries were given a very cordial welcome by those present. The reception began with the GDR national anthem.

Many friendly meetings and discussions were held during the evening between members of the party and state leadership and men, women and young people who have received high state awards during the last few days. The workers reported in this respect of new initiatives by their collectives to prepare in a fitting manner for the 10th SED Congress. Diplomats combined their congratulations on the national day with words of high esteem for the GDR and its representatives.

Sindermann Toast

LD072352 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Toast by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, at 7 October reception marking the 31st anniversary of the GDR--recorded]

[Text] Comrades, ladies and gentlemen, dear guests: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the State Council of the German Democratic Republic and the Council of Ministers, I cordially welcome you to this reception in our capital, Berlin, to mark the 31st anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Our greetings and good wishes go out to all GDR citizens who, by their ingenuity and vigor, their socialist political awareness and public spirit as free citizens, have made our socialist state under SED leadership a stable factor of peace, respected in the world for its dynamic economic growth, flourishing socialist culture and comprehensive socialist democracy.

What enormous creative force is engendered by the movement of millions who are performing outstanding deeds in all sectors of our social life in honor of the 10th SED Congress. It represents the approval of the working class, cooperative peasants, intelligentsia, artisans and all working people of our country for our party's declared aim, to continue the successful policy of our Ninth SED Congress steadfastly. All these creditable deeds, for which we warmly thank all citizens, reflect the trust felt in our party of the working class, proof that our socialist state is developing on the firm foundation of the work of its citizens and that all citizens by their performance are the masters of their destiny.

The great idea of socialism and peace, the dream and purpose of the struggle of many generations of the revolutionary German working class, has been fulfilled in the GDR. Our greetings on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR go out to all our friends and fellow fighters throughout the world. We address particularly fraternal greetings to the Soviet people and their communist party, because we have linked our path and our goal forever with the path and objective of our Soviet brothers, the first to accomplish mankind's greatest deed, the establishment of a socialist state, which today guarantees peace to all peoples on our globe, and pioneers the communist future.

It is a great joy for us that on 7 October we also celebrate the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and cooperation between the GDR and the USSR by Comrades Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev. We extend cordial greetings to all our Warsaw Pact and CEMA allies, together with all of you, dear friends and comrades, we are building the splendid edifice of a community of socialist states in which the identity of interests is the paramount principle of cooperation, in which each stands for the prosperity of all and which never forgets anyone.

Our fraternal greetings go out to our socialist fellow fighters in Asia, Africa and Latin America. It fills us with satisfaction that the militant alliance of our states is growing in power and scale, that the Marxist-Leninist banner has been firmly planted on four continents of our globe. We send warm greetings in the spirit of anti-imperialist solidarity to all young nation states and national liberation movements who have overthrown centuries-old colonialism and embarked on the hard road of national and economic independence. All our friends can be sure of our anti-imperialist solidarity. We know no higher aim than the liberation of the masses from exploitation and national oppression, peace and social progress.

We are celebrating the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR in the circle of our friends and fellow-fighters from all parts of the world. That honors us and makes us happy. It commits us to plant ever more firmly on the soil of the GDR the banner of peace and socialism, the banner of international friendship. War will never originate from the soil of the GDR. That makes us fight vigorously for continued detente and turns us into ardent champions of military detente on our globe. In this spirit of our desire for peaceful cooperation, we greet all the world's peoples. We wish that all peoples may be freed from the scourage of the insane arms race of the imperialist powers so that they may be able to see a peaceful world.

One year ago, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Comrade Erich Honecker, said here: Let me assure all our dear foreign guests that our state will always be aware of its responsibility for peace and security.

Today we renew this pledge to all peoples. They will always find that we are fighters for the peace and security of nations.

I ask you to raise your glass and drink to the continued prosperity of our socialist fatherland, the GDR, to peace throughout the world. [applause]

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF DAY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU072112 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In an order of the day Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defense, has congratulated the members and civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA], the border troops and the GDR's civil defense on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR. "All attempts of the enemies of socialism at weakening our republic and at eliminating it, have foundered against the unity of the countries and the armies of the Warsaw Pact, against the vigilance of our working people and of their armed organs," the order of the day reads.

In the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" maneuver a few weeks ago the combined armed forces demonstrated to friend and foe alike the high combat value of the groups of units and the unshakable determination of the army members to allow the enemy no chance. To all attacks of the class enemy against socialism, the republic, the policy of detente, European security and against the peace of the peoples, the members of the NVA, the border troops and the GDR's civil defense respond with the required fighting strength and combat readiness in order to put any imperialist aggressor in his place, it is stressed in the order of the day.

BERLIN S-BAHN, FREIGHT TRAIN COLLISION REPORTED

AU072115 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the early morning hours of Sunday an S-Bahn train and a freight train collided because of a technical breakdown at the Zeuthen Railroad Station. Three coaches of the S-Bahn train and several freight cars were derailed. Two persons injured in the collision had to undergo outpatient treatment. Emergency traffic had to be set up between Zeuthen and Eichwalde and long distance trains were temporarily rerouted.

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY LINE REMODELING--The systematic technical remodeling of the GDR's biggest semi-finished products line began today in the Brandenburg steel and rolling mill. More than 1,000 repairmen from all over the republic participate in this job. They plan to help insure the higher output parameters of the installation after the technical remodeling by means of performance guarantees. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1838 GMT 4 Oct 80 DW]

SCHWEDT COMBINE PERSONNEL CUTS--By 1982 some 2,800 jobs are to be eliminated in the Schwedt combine. The manpower thus freed will be used in installations which are still under construction that will put out highly refined oil products. Some 6,000 workers have qualified in another skill, some of them have made suggestions leading to their jobs being eliminated through rationalization. Some 1,046 workers have been freed for other duties through the initiative "fewer people produce more." Schwedt reports a plan lead of more than M55 million. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1836 GMT 3 Oct 80 DW]

NEPTUN SHIPYARD DREDGERS--A new series of floating dredgers is being built at the Rostock Neptun shipyard. One of the products of the eighties will be the floating bucket dredger [seeimerkettenschwimmbagger] for the Soviet Union. Eleven such dredgers will be produced. Great interest exists for such ships on the world market. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1839 GMT 3 Oct 80 DW]

USSR DEPUTY TRANSPORT MINISTER--A protocol about direct scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR Transport Ministry and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction was signed in Berlin on Friday by the deputy ministers of both institutions, Heinz Gerber and V.N. Kozlov. During his visit to the GDR the Soviet guest was received for friendly talks by GDR Transport Minister Otto Arndt. The two sides agreed to carry out joint examination of key tasks such as working out effective solutions for the electrification of railways, the expansion and reconstruction of railway lines as well as the construction and maintenance of road surfaces and bridges. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--On Friday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Bela Szalai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic for his first visit. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4-5 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER

LD062352 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, October 6 (MTI)--Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conducted talks in Budapest on Monday about timely issues pertaining to economic cooperation between their countries. The two deputy prime ministers are co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Bulgarian commission for economic and technical-scientific cooperation.

They reviewed the state of Hungarian-Bulgarian goods exchange, production specialization and cooperation, and resolved on measures to be taken in these spheres for further developing collaboration between the two countries.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, received Andrey Lukanov on Monday. Also present at the meeting marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere was Jozsef Marjai.

MSZMP'S MEHES LEADS DELEGATION TO DPRK

LD072330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A Hungarian party delegation has left for the DPRK to take part in the congress of the Korean Workers Party. The delegation, which is headed by Lajos Mehes, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, will also take part in the ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS GUS HALL ON BIRTHDAY

LD071900 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 7 Oct (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party greeted in a telegram Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States of America, on his 70th birthday.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ALGERIA, TUNISIA--Zoltan Szephelyi, our country's ambassador accredited to Algeria and Tunisia, has been received for a farewell visit by Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front, Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, minister of foreign affairs, and several members of the Algerian Government. In Tunisia, our ambassador paid a farewell visit to Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hassan Belkhodja. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Oct 80 p 4 AU]

ROMANIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--Having concluded his 3-day official talks in Hungary, Vasile Bulucea, minister of transportation and telecommunications of the Socialist Republic of Romania, departed from Budapest on Thursday [25 September]. At his talks with Arpad Pullai, minister of transportation and postal affairs, they reviewed topical issues related to cooperation between the two countries' organs in charge of railroad and highway transportation, shipping and postal affairs. During his visit to Budapest, the minister was received by Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Sep 80 p 9 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR FROM MALI--Budapest, 3 Oct (MTI)--Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received on Friday Alpha Amadou Diaw, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the new ambassador to Hungary of the Republic of Mali, who presented his credentials. Robert Garai, deputy foreign minister, was present at the ceremony. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 6 Oct 80 LD]

DECISIONS OF SIXTH PZPR PLENUM REVIEWED, DISCUSSED

Kania Informs Parties

LD072036 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting of the Interparty Liaison Committee took place today and the first secretary of the party Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, informed representatives of the allied parties about the proceedings of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and about the tasks resulting from its decisions.

The chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party [ZSL], Stanislaw Gucwa, and the chairman of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak, expressed their views on the program of the sixth plenum and their support for it and pledged the cooperation of the two parties in the implementation of the program of socialist renewal in social and economic life.

The committee decided to expand the range of its work and give it a more all-round character, and in this connection to transform itself into a commission for the cooperation of the political parties.

During the session, the agricultural policy guidelines prepared jointly by the PZPR Central Committee and the ZSL Supreme Committee received preliminary approval.

These guidelines (?will be circulated in rural areas) and among the experts concerned and will become the basis for the general program of action to develop the agricultural and foodstuffs industries.

The Central Committees of the SD and PZPR will prepare proposals concerning the development of services and light industry during 1981-1985.

Problems connected with tomorrow's session of the Sejm were also discussed.

Taking part in the meeting were, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania. Henryk Jablonski, Jozef Pinkowski, Kazimierz Barcikowski and Andrzej Werblan; on behalf of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Stanislaw Gucwa, Emil Kolodziej, Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Jerzy Szymanek and Zdzislaw Tomal; on behalf of the SD Central Committee, Tadeusz Witold Mylnczak, Tadeusz Kalasa, Zbigniew Rudnicki and Piotr Stefanski.

Plenum Participants' Comments

LD072224 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] [Announcer] We have in the studio participants of the plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee, Comrades Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek and Andrezej Wasilewski. Comrades, first two things: I think that we need to supplement our knowledge which we gleaned from the press reports on the way the plenum went with some kind of personal impressions and description of the climate in which this party debate took place; second, the program as drawn up by the plenum. I would like to ask you for your personal attitude and your impressions about these documents. Gentlemen, please:

[?Rog-Swiostek] This plenum not only dealt with the matters which are of enormous significance to our country and nation but at the same time it constituted an enormous package of thoughts, I would even say difficult and weighty arguments delivered in, what I would call, a painful climate on the subject of the nature of the crisis in our country, on the causes and the current extremely complicated situation, also on what the party needs to do in order to regain this lost trust. I would say that a typical feature of this plenum was, and I might be wrong, that it was a debate which will implement this contact of the party with the community which had been previously lost.

This was, as someone said in one of the corridors, the "contact" plenum. The plenum also dealt very broadly with the values of the truth, this everyday truth, this political truth which in our conditions has a material dimension owing to a lot of lies present in our lives and the pretense which made things difficult for us and caused so much damage, including material damage. I think that as far as this side is concerned the plenum has played an important role.

[?Wasilewski] I would like to add to this that as far as the openness and honesty of dealing with matters are concerned this debate did not differ in any way from the debates conducted daily by our community. That is why this was a "contact" plenum, achieving contact with the community and breaking off with the practice of doublethink which burdened the political process so badly. One thing was said officially, another privately. At this and other, the fourth and the fifth, plenums, these two spheres have met. There is no doublethink, there is no doubletalk. There is one language, the language of openness without limits which speaks about the problems of our life and our nation.

[Announcer] This will be, as editor Rog-Swiostek stressed, the first stage of the regaining of confidence. I would like to ask another question: significant changes have been made in the composition of the highest party authorities, the Central Committee. It is strikingly noticeable that a mighty [potezna] group of workers has entered the committee. What will the work of the highest party authorities be like now?

[?Wasilewski] It is also a typical feature of this plenum that it dealt with a very wide range of questions concerning the anatomy of power. [passage indistinct] I would like to say that Comrade Tejchma in delivering his very interesting comments and reflections said, and I am quoting this from memory, that to date the so-called process of deprivation of workers, peasants and intelligentsia from the coresponsibility for the fate of the country has been taking place. They have been deprived of chances to make decisions, to provide social initiatives which are so precious in our conditions. I would also like to add that this universal education, which our country owes to socialism, has in a way turned against these old forms of wielding power because such forms narrowed the thinking base [umyslowa baza] of this power.

This is a very difficult issue. It might be said that power always has some tendencies [words indistinct], as the ancient sages knew. In this difficult talk, debate, conducted by us throughout Saturday and Sunday until Monday morning, almost all of the speakers turned to the following issue: How can we ensure that these deformations are not repeated, how can we create a situation in which this self-critical evaluation of our country's activity can be made on an immediate basis, in a country which is so complex. [Passage indistinct] Of course, we must point out here what Comrade Kania said: He said that the workers striking at the coast, in Szczecin and in Silesia, were on strike not only as consumers but also as citizens.

I think that this way of thinking opens for us a way to some very profound thinking on the mechanism of wielding power [sprawowania wladzy]. This power should on the one hand be people's power, democratic power, humanitarian, but at the same time this power must be strong. Because nobody respects power which is weak.

[Announcer] As I understand, the discussion on this model of power has not ended with the plenary session and it will continue, and maybe it will be resumed at the extraordinary party congress. I do not want to encourage comrades here to quote some date for the congress, I understand that this is simply impossible. But I would like to ask first of all if the question of the extraordinary congress was discussed unanimously at the plenum.

[?Rog-Swiostek] I believe that this transpired not only from the plenum, but also from the numerous voices heard before the plenum, voices calling for the convening of an extraordinary congress. The problem was also raised at the plenum, but with the provision that it be a congress preceded by extensive discussion and that the congress take place when the wide party masses in a penetrating way express their opinion on this matter, because opinions were expressed on changing election rules and similar matters, election of the party's highest authorities, representative organs, the distribution of functions in the party and in the government, of changes of the whole concept of ruling. This means there are many problems to be discussed in these discussions and the congress should be convened when all these problems of fundamental importance for ruling in Poland are ripe and there are proposals on these matters.

[Announcer] The aim of our brief talks is to reveal the climate in which the party discussion took place. Did you, comrades, leave the plenum satisfied?

[?Wasilewski] I did. I believe that everyone of us who took part in the plenum was deeply satisfied with the thoughts, the observations, the emotions, the feelings that dominated, together with that great desire to purge ourselves as quickly as possible of people who, as someone said at the plenum, have access to the distribution of goods but [words indistinct]. I would very much like this to be settled quickly and in a convincing way, for the nation, among others, because we must protect the good name of good people. There were good and honest people who in this situation were exposed to accusations. Thus this purging process of moral renewal was one of the very strongly expressed subjects at the plenum. And this, too, was deeply satisfying.

We left very tired, not only because it was a marathon in time, and not only because there was that painful accounting of the duties which weigh on each of us, our responsibility towards the nation. The discussion was very difficult and on many planes, calling for great concentration on all our shortcomings in our life.

[?Rog-Swiostek] But morally we left uplifted. I personally left very tired but morally uplifted, because I had the impression that the plenum was a plenum of great hopes, because it should bring closer the contacts with the nation. This is a fundamental matter. Second, it revealed, as we can now see, how very much the people need truth, simple human honesty in relations between people, in relations between administration and the citizen, and how much this honesty, this truth should emanate from all our words, from all our party. It is necessary for the renewal, for the restoration of social prestige by the party in the nation, and to enable us to liquidate this very difficult social conflict.

The plenum demonstrated unequivocally that the line of our party, of our leadership aims at resolving this conflict patiently, gradually, step by step, through the method of dialogue, persuasion, esteem, of deep, authentic esteem for the working people who have been, are and will be the subject of our state. [passage indistinct]

[?Wasilewski] These are my immediate impressions. We have not yet shaken off the great impressions, our thoughts are not yet ordered, and I believe that we will have to return to the matter again, because it is a very....

[Announcer] This is the first talk with participants in the plenum since it closed, but I understand that in our television programs this is only the beginning. Television would like to participate in this discussion. Thank you very much for coming to the studio.

Klasa Comments

LD071112 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A meeting was held in Warsaw between the director of the Press, Radio and TV Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Jozef Klasa, and foreign press correspondents. It was devoted to the 6th PZPR Central Committee plenum. The dominant standpoint at the plenum was that the party, which is responsible and will be responsible for what is happening in the country, is not only unable but does not want to continue using the old working methods. It must operate differently, more democratically. A lot of time during the plenary debate was devoted to [word indistinct] (?guarantees) that there would be no repetition of the distortions which led to the complicated, [word indistinct] and in some (?cases) even dramatic situation in Poland. The discussion at the plenum stressed the need for a general democratization of relations in Poland and, therefore, of the functioning of all institutions, [word indistinct] and people's councils. The proper function should be restored to all self-governments: cooperative, agricultural and worker, which should also have more democratic electoral regulations.

During the deliberations it was stated that there is the important problem of cleansing the party of corrupt, demoralized and passive people and of those who have lost faith in the party's activity. Answering questions on the personnel changes, Jozef Klasa stated that their main aim was to make way for a wider representation of workers in the Central Committee. The process of choosing people is not yet over; the party is now working on the serious settling of accounts with all those responsible for the deep crisis which occurred in Poland. It is certain that the people who made the mistakes will not be occupying other posts of equal status.

Many journalists' questions were linked with the preparations for the ninth party congress. It should be a result of the earlier, profound changes inside the party. It cannot (?overlook) [words indistinct] of the profound crisis. For that reason its date has not yet been fixed although the vital need to convene it as soon as possible is agreed.

Jozef Klasa recalled that during the plenum's deliberations much attention was paid to the role of the Supreme Chamber of Control, (?the leading) control institution. This role will be raised at the next session of the Sejm.

On the issue of the new trade unions, Jozef Klasa stressed that during the plenum's deliberations stress had been laid on the need to (?draw) these unions into the system of socialist democracy functioning in Poland.

Voivodship Committees Discussions

LD071426 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Plenary sessions of PZPR voivodship committees are being held today in Chelm, Czestochowa, Katowice, Sieradz, Torun and Zielona Gora. They are discussing the content of the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum. The sociopolitical and economic situation in the individual regions (?is being assessed), and, in this light, the directions of further activity of voivodship party hierarchies and organizations, too.

Kalecka Commentary

LD071524 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 7 Oct 80

[PAP Commentator Romana Kalecka commentary: "Plenum of Great Chance"]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP)--In the recent history of Poland, which is closely related to the history of the party of the working class, some meetings of the PUWP Central Committee have earned a lsting place. This has always been so at turning points, often when crises have gripped the nation. The 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC, described by one speaker as "a plenum of our great chance," may well become such an event. This will depend, first of all, on everyday practice which will prove to what degree and with what results the party and its leadership have made use of this chance.

The 33-hour debate at the 6th plenary meeting sought primarily to safeguard, once and for all, socialism and people's rule in Poland against distortions, and the country against periodic crises playing havoc with not only the material property but also social consciousness.

The plenary meeting did not produce, for it could not do so, any allround, complete programme for a sweeping restoration of life in Poland and solution of all, and now exceptionally difficult, economic, social and political problems which is so much needed today.

Such a programme will emerge from the discussion before the 9th extraordinary congress of the party. The 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC has only set the stage for it.

The starting point for a programme to lead this country out of the gravest socio-political crisis in Poland's postwar history, must be a thorough analysis of its causes and of the roots of recurrence of social conflicts which have periodically jarred Poland for the past 24 years. Plenty of material for such an analysis, ample assessments and ideas has come from the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC which, in the main, tackled the experiences arising from the past, especially from the last decade, which was marred by disregard for the elementary laws of economy and the social needs, hypocritical propaganda, inconsistency shown by economic policy-makers, courtierlike etiquette and behaviour insulting common sense, the nation's sense of self-esteem and justice.

The heated discussion at the plenum aimed at pointing to those responsible for the alarming state the country had been brought to, and, what is most important, at seeking effective mechanisms which in the future would be able to prevent the nation from an accumulation of errors and deformations.

The personnel decisions taken by the 6th plenary meeting prove credibility of the party leadership which gave a high rank to personal responsibility for a definite sector of work, meting out severe penalties to those responsible for grave errors in management.

The discussion as well as the resolution of the plenum prove that the party is determined to purge its ranks, that both in the party in the leading posts there is no place for people who infringe the law and the principles of morality. There is no place, either, for incompetent persons. The principle of entrusting the leading posts exclusively to good specialists, people of a high ideological and moral standard, regardless of their party affiliation, is bound to meet with public approval.

The basic guarantee is the genuine, not merely declarative, democratization of the political and socio-economic life, the release of the tremendous resources of energy and intellect of the nation who wants and knows how to co-decide about the matters of the state and its nearest environment.

To this end the existing institutions of socialist democracy, particularly all forms of self-management, must be animated, and new ways of joint management with the participation of the working class, all social strata and communities, must be found.

An extremely important role can be played here by the trade unions. The fundamental condition for the reconstruction of the party prestige and approval of the programme of restoration, now undertaken by the party, is close observance of the social contract, both the letter and the spirit of the strike settlement accords signed on the Baltic Coast and in Silesia.

The party, as it was strongly emphasized in the discussion and the decisions of the 6th plenum, is determined to fully and honestly implement these agreements. It is the realization of the social contract, which has no precedent in our, and not only our history, which holds out a great chance for Poland and the party.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES SERVILITY, CENSORSHIP IN PARTY

LD032208 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 3 Oct 80

["PUWP Undergoing Renewal"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct (PAP)--In a commentary published under the above title, Polish INTERPRESS agency commentator Lech Winiarski said the following: "A process of renewal was started within the Polish United Workers Party. A whole range of alien factors which had been introduced into the party's way of life should be pinpointed and eliminated.

"All forms of servility to the activists heading party links at any level should be treated as a tumour alien to the sense of the party. Wisdom is the product of the mind, and not of the post. Hence, we should assess the points included in a paper or speech by a party official instead of uncritically applauding anything he says.

"Pomp and etiquette of sessions and debates hampered an objective appraisal of the programmes or reports submitted in the last few years. Perhaps it was not always the intention to suppress criticism but one to make the atmosphere of the meetings smooth and free from conflicts which resulted in abuse. I recently heard a miner, a PUWP member, say a voivodship PUWP committee inspector demanded from him the text of what he was going to say at a plenum for inspection. What right did the full-time party official have to censure a statement by a committee member elected at a party conference? Don't such moves directly violate the atmosphere of sincerity, equality, and the freedom of speech?

"Now the time has come to restore the genuine sense of notions related to the party's activities. A session cannot be an official briefing: Instead, it is supposed to be a collective forum for collective work on a programme.

"Many party organizations now face the crucial task of talking the crews into the most honest implementation of production tasks and effectively preventing more strikes. They should effect this through persuasion, by example of honesty to be set by every party member, and warranting the crews full information.

"Nationwide data on the state of economy was recently presented at a PUWP voivodship session in Bydgoszcz by member of the Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski. Labour productivity in industry in mid-September was estimated at 80-85 per cent, while the value of production shortages reached 20,000 million zlotys--an alarming statistic.

"The situation in each plant has to be published with equal frankness. Well-informed crews can understand their own interest and that of the state. The point also is that employees should approach their party organizations as trustworthy spokesmen for the renewal and feel the basic party links are firmly for the agreements concluded between the government and the crews on strike and duly confirmed by the PUWP Central Committee at the 5th plenum."

TORUN PARTY LEADER KAPITAN RESIGNS

LD080415 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP)--The PUWP voivodship committees in Chelm, Czestochowa, Katowice, Torun, Wloclawek and Zielona Gora gathered at plenary meetings today. On the same day, voivodship sessions of the workers' [word indistinct] were also held in Tansk and Slupsk. The subject of debates was an evaluation of the current social, political and economic situation in the country and its different regions. On the basis of suggestions, appraisals and proposals put forward in the course of discussions, the most urgent tasks for voivodship party authorities were formulated.

As could be expected participants in each of these meetings referred to the decisions adopted by the 6th plenum of the PUWP CC. Its [words indistinct] for the entire party, for [words indistinct] and the state was assessed. Problems were taken up connected with the preparations for the 9th extraordinary congress of the party.

The key subject of debates were problems of economy, issues conditioning the restoring of economic equilibrium and ensuring rhythmical production. In many [words indistinct] that it was possible and necessary to solve various production problems through local effort and without waiting for orders "from above".

Participants in the meetings pointed out to the exceptionally complex situation existing in nearly all spheres of life--social, political and production.

Many of the speakers emphasized in (?their) statements the need to further develop party [word indistinct] on the good and, in particular, on the bad experience of the past. It was stressed that a full, comprehensive evaluation of the situation was still not possible at the moment. This conviction was accompanied by awareness that errors had been made not only within the central leadership but also in local party organs and individual PUWP units.

Many bitter, critical and self-critical remarks were made in particular of the style of party work in which there had been too much ordering and voluntarism, and decisions of party authorities proved to be at variance with the opinions and feelings of party members, of workers' crews and society.

During the meeting of the PUWP voivodship committee in Torun, its first secretary Boleslaw Kapitan asked to be relieved of his duties and from the duties of the committee's member. The plenum accepted his resignation.

PUWP CC Secretary Zdzislaw Kurowski, who was present at the meeting, recommended to the post on behalf of the party leadership Zygmunt Najdowski, member of the PUWP CC, minister of culture and art, and former first secretary of the PUWP voivodship committee in Torun. The plenum endorsed that proposal.

STATE, PARTY OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH CORRUPTION DEALT WITH

Szczepanski, Patyk Party Expulsion

LD071438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] At a meeting today, and in accordance with Point 14 of the party statute, the works committee of the PZPR at the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs passed a resolution to expel from the ranks of the party the former chairman of the committee, Maciej Szczepanski, and the former first deputy chairman, Eugeniusz Patyk.

The resolution was preceded by an earlier proposal by the works committee, put before the PZPR Central Committee, that the then member of the Central Committee Maciej Szczepanski and the then candidate member of the Central Committee Eugeniusz Patyk be expelled from the supreme party authorities in accordance with Point 15 of the statute.

Both, fulfilling the function of directors of Polish radio and TV, infringed upon the fundamental norms of party life; through their behavior sullied the good name of party members and the party organization, Maciej Szczepanski and Eugeniusz Patyk introduced into the institution they directed an autocratic style of behavior. By a method of moral and professional terror, they caused a deformation of interpersonal relations, a weakening of initiative and creative force of the (?group), a squandering of public property. They stifled creative and constructive criticism, they [word indistinct] public opinion. Both drew personal advantage from the high professional posts they occupied.

The resolution to expel Maciej Szczepanski and Eugeniusz Patyk from the party was taken unanimously by the PZPR works committee.

Sejm Action on Szczepanski

LD071652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The Sejm Mandates and Regulations Commission has examined and approved a request by Prosecutor General Lucjan Czubinski to the effect that the Sejm allow charges to be brought against Deputy Maciej Szczepanski and that he stand trial. The request will be submitted by the commission to the next session of the Sejm.

In compliance with Article 21 of the Constitution a Sejm deputy cannot be charged, brought to trial or arrested without the Sejm's agreement.

Tyranski Trial

LD080419 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP)--The trial of ex-chief of the Minex export-import enterprise Kazimierz Tyranski started at the [words indistinct] court here (?today). Tyranski was indicated on charges of accepting bribes from foreign companies in exchange for promoting their interests in this country.

Acting as the Minex managing director and plenipotentiary of the minister for foreign trade and maritime economy, Tyranski abused his powers to accumulate private property: He promoted a whole range of contracts which are unprofitable to Poland and received big bribes from representatives of the companies which he favoured. He took 460,000 dollars from an Austrian company and 250,000 dollars from a Swedish concern, among others.

In addition to that, he defrauded over 473,000 West German marks and 311,000 dollars which were due the Minex.

Tyranski is also accused of giving a 6,000 dollar bribe for getting a flat for one member of his family and of illegal sales of foreign currency.

On the first day of the trial, Tyranski pleaded guilty of the charges except the one saying he embezzled big sums of Minex money.

Passport Officials Sentenced

LD070908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] The trial of three former employees of the passport office has ended at the voivodship court in Warsaw. They were accused of illegally issuing passports and making entries in identity cards of unauthorized persons, in exchange for bribes. The court sentenced the dishonest officials to 9, 7, and 4 years' imprisonment and large fines. At the same time, the court sentenced 11 people from 1 to 5 years' imprisonment and fined them for offering bribes.

Film Corruption Case

LD061930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The voivodship court in Warsaw has issued a verdict in the case of corrupt practices during the production of the film "Kronika Polska," made by the Poltel television film production unit. The investigation revealed that the production cost of the film, which was planned to amount to Z12 million and which was approved to the amount of Z31 million, in reality amounted to Z48 million. A failure on the part of Poltel to observe financial discipline and a lack of supervision of the propriety of expenses made it possible for the corrupt practices to take place. Fictitious agreements were drawn up for services which were not in fact rendered; bills were falsified and so-called "dead souls" were put on salary.

Andrzej Kordzinski, property manager, sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment and fined Z80,000, production assistant Jacek Pszarota was sentenced to 3 and 1/2 years' imprisonment and given a Z50,000 fine; Wojciech (Dzilewski) to 6 years' imprisonment and Z90,000 fine; and Hanna (Zimon) to 2 years' imprisonment, sentence suspended for 3 years [as heard]. Each of the accused appropriated Z10,000-Z180,000.

SZCZECIN BOATYARD IRREGULARITIES UNDER EXAMINATION

LD051430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Functionaries of the civic militia voivodship command in Szczecin are conducting an investigation, under the supervision of the voivodship prosecutor's office, into excesses at the Leonid Teliga boatyard. It has been revealed, among other things, that trade documentation exists as regards 30 (Karina) yachts which were built which proves that only 21 of the yachts were sold. Nine yachts were built to the orders of private persons. Their sale price was artificially reduced. Whereas the retail price was Z282,000 the buyers paid from Z25,000 to Z32,000. It has been established that the mechanism of the crime was based on the sale of allegedly rejected parts and elements which were to be found in the boatyard. On the basis of a private agreement between the buyers and employees of the boatyard, these parts and elements were installed. This took place with the knowledge and agreement of the management. To date Witold R., a former director at the Ministry of the Power Industry and Atomic Energy, and Zbigniew T., a former deputy director of the boatyard, have been arrested. It is envisaged that a dozen or so persons, including Edmund B., the former director of the boatyard, will be charged in this matter.

SPECIAL REPORT COMMISSIONED ON CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

LD041116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] A report on the state of the construction sector is to be prepared by 15 December by a specially set up commission headed by Minister Edward Barszcz. The commission will examine the situation in the building organizations, on building sites and other factors which have a bearing on the results achieved.

The commission includes scientists from ministry institutes and other agencies as well as practical workers connected every day directly with construction sites. It may be recalled that one of the postulates put forward by workforces was a reduction in the waiting time for apartments and a just allocation of new apartments. The realization of this postulate is extremely difficult under the existing conditions and cannot be resolved from one month to another.

The waiting period for an apartment amounts at present to 10-12 years. The efforts to date to speed up the building of new estates have failed. In the course of 8 months only one-third of this year's housing plan has been implemented on a national scale, reduced anyway by one-quarter as compared with precepts adopted early in the year. There is every indication that the plan implementation will fall short by 25,000-30,000 flats. To implement the workforces' postulates the Ministry of Construction must find the proper solution to this extremely complex situation. The starting point for the outlining of a proper direction of action will be the above-mentioned report.

RUSINEK DISCUSSES PLAN TO MONITOR LIVING COSTS

LD041500 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct (PAP)--In keeping with the Council of Ministers' resolution of September 15, 1980, a systematic analysis of prices, wages and the costs of living is to be conducted in Poland. This is what vice-chairman of the Main Statistical Office, Kazimierz Rusinek told PAP journalist about the methods and organization of work in this area:

"The resolution of the Council of Ministers obligates the chairman of the Main Statistical Office to submit to the Council of Ministers semi-annual and yearly reports on the cost of living indices for the basic groups of families: workers', farmers' and pensioners. Apart from that, we [word indistinct] obliged to further subdivide these groups in the yearly reports according to strictly defined criteria such as for instance the level of incomes, the type of trade or profession (low or highly paid), the size of the family.

"The resolution of the Council of Ministers also obligates heads of ministries and central offices to cooperate with the Main Statistical Office. This enables us to make the indispensable analyses and estimates concerning, for example, the impact of changes in the range of manufactured products and their sales as well as the impact of changes in the quality of some goods on the level of prices and the cost of living. One of the aims of these studies is to detect hidden price changes.

"The resolution also stipulates that the chairman of Main Statistical Office is obliged to inform the public about the trends in the cost of living. Therefore, we have not only resolved to resume the publication of these data in our statistical bulletin but also to print in one of its next issues detailed data concerning the changes in prices and the cost of living in 1979 and the first six months of 1980."

KANIA ADDRESSES WARSAW STUDENT MEETING

LD292230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Text] The most important problems affecting students were the subject of a meeting held today by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, with the activists of the Socialist Union of Polish Students in Warsaw with participation of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski.

One of the students said at the meeting: The community will not withstand another similar crisis. Speaking about the fact that self-governing student organizations are being formed, the participants at the meeting stressed that in the entire academic milieu a model of the student movement must be debated and the discussion must be genuine. Other problems were mentioned too, such as the matter of the proper use of the knowledge and skills of the graduates and raising their material status so that taking up their first employment does not mean a drop in their standard of living, as it does at present. The speakers also referred to the need for an improvement of the situation of art schools and for a definition of their position. Many problems of great importance for university students and for the future of our country were dealt with.

At the conclusion of the meeting Stanislaw Kania, first secretary, took the floor. The party, he said, is deeply interested in everything that is going on at the universities and among students. In your union we see an ideological, educational and mass student organization. However, it depends on you whether the Socialist Union of Polish Students becomes an organization leading the student community and young scientific workers. The speaker outlined briefly the difficult economic situation of the country, pointing to the status of work on the economic reform, to the need for the streamlining of the [word indistinct] processes, for the restoration of Leninist forms of coexistence within the party. These matters will be discussed in the course of the further debate of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee as well as at the party congress.

We will be meeting and there will be opportunities for further talks, said Stanislaw Kania to the students at the conclusion of the meeting.

KANIA MEETS WITH WARSAW FOUNDRY PARTY OFFICIALS

LD072244 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 07 Oct 80

[Text] The meeting between first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania and the party organization at the rolling mill and with secretaries of other PZPR organizations of the Warsaw foundry took place in an atmosphere of sincere and sharp discussion. For more than 4 hours they discussed the most important and urgent problems of the country and the party. Party activists in the foundry expressed their own appraisal and reflections on the subject of the debates and decisions of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee, asking Stanislaw Kania and Alojzy Karkoszka, who participated in the meeting, many questions and formulating critical observations concerning the recent past and the present situation in the country.

The import and conclusions of this discussion are unequivocal. There is no withdrawal from the direction of the renewal which has been approved by the party. Simultaneously with the removal of the causes and results of the sociopolitical crisis there must take place a radical improvement in the functioning of the whole economy.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE CEREMONY

LD012042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Here is our report from Olsztyn:

The inauguration of the new 1980-81 academic year took place in the Olsztyn Agricultural-Technical Academy today. Students, scientific workers and invited guests, who included rectors of many schools of higher learning at home and abroad, gathered in the sports and entertainment hall.

The chairman of the State Council, Prof Henryk Jablonski; head of the Education Department at the PZPR Central Committee, Prof Jarema Maciszewski; and the minister of higher education and technology, Prof Janusz Gorski took part in the formal inauguration. The rector of the agricultural-technical academy in Olsztyn, Prof Dr Teofil Mazur spoke on the history of the Olsztyn Academy which is celebrating its 30th anniversary. He also carried out the official inauguration of the new academic year.

Next, the chairman of the State Council, Prof Henryk Jablonski took the floor. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin Jablonski recording] Rector Magnificus, esteemed audience: All our debates would in fact have no sense whatsoever if we did not define clearly what are the lasting values in the life of our ethnic community and if we did not explain to ourselves on what foundations we can build our future. These are, primarily, peace and socialism. We value peace for humanitarian reasons, wishing it most sincerely to all our coinhabitants of the globe. At the same time we realize that only in the conditions of peace is our nation able to carry out epochmaking changes. We know how to take advantage of such an opportunity.

But it is exactly because of this that we must reflect more deeply on all the conclusions which we must draw from the indisputable fact that we owe it to the might and policy of the socialist camp. This means at the same time that the unflinching model of our collective stand must be loyalty to the alliances which guarantee to us peace and security, since this emerges from the best-conceived interests of the entire nation.

It is not socialism that failed. It is not socialism that brought about the painful social conflict, but distortions of socialism, deviations from the principles accepted by the whole nation, which we named: in short, the post-December policy or the line of the sixth party congress. The first harbinger of the return to it was the recognition by the party of the justification of the workers' protests.

A workers' party must be particularly sensitive to the voice of the working class, since it represents its interests. The effort of the whole nation must be organized around it as the main social force. In these conditions it is obvious that both the party and the state authorities have adopted the stand of full implementation of all commitments made in the agreements between the government commissions and representatives of the striking work forces and in the program for the improvement of working and living conditions of all citizens as presented in the Sejm by the premier.

However, many people ask, with genuine civic concern, whether this is possible, whether we can afford it. In the Sejm the premier did not disguise the great difficulties. He spoke frankly on how necessary it is to improve the practise of government and administration, on what the indispensable decisions of the state authorities must be in giving proper direction to the national revenue. But he also reported on how this revenue must be generated. He spoke about the need for peace and order, the need to improve husbandry, the need for a climate of coresponsibility in every factory, about the utmost need for the restoration of a proper pace and the constant perfecting of work.

All these are conditions for the implementation of the commitments made. But they apply to both signatories. Both are responsible for them. It is not between them that the dividing line runs if we look honestly on the set of targets facing us all. We have joint objectives, and together we must eliminate errors and distortions, eradicate evil wherever it has taken root, protect honest men, aim jointly for the fullest possible promotion of the socialist precepts of social justice, achieve a far-reaching economic reform, streamline the functioning of social mechanisms, and harmoniously unite work efforts so as to acquire something to be justly shared.

Young people occupy a special place in the academic community. Their efforts to become partners with other members of that community are fully justified, and not only from the point of view of students themselves but also, and above all, from the point of view of the university's didactic and training tasks. Partnership, after all, assumes awareness of rights and duties, and, what follows--active self-training, participation in the process of gaining the highest possible professional knowledge, formation of civic attitudes--they also have to find their proper place in the discussion on the changes in the way higher education functions.

The problems of the youth movement organization are closely connected with this. The youth movement will be exactly what the efforts of young people make it. But youth must remember one thing. They must stand on the foundation of principles which guide our state system, on the principle that service for people's fatherland is not a matter of festive declarations but one of the practice of public life.

Esteemed gathering: You might rightly think that I failed in my duty if I remained silent, here in this academy, on the subject of one of the most important issues requiring solution in our state.

I have in mind the problem of feeding the nation, the agricultural economy. In this sphere we need not look for new solutions since we know that we need a robust, up-to-date and at the same time, consistent farm policy, that we must take into account the development needs of this branch of our economy, its technical equipment and the fullest possible utilization of scientific achievements.

Science has a great deal to offer Polish farmers and research which is currently being followed surely has something to add. But I would like to draw attention to one problem linked with the developmental prospects of our agriculture. One of the vital conditions influencing its development is the supply of well qualified cadres which, because of the type of work they do, is more important here than in other sectors of economy. This is a great task for agricultural colleges, because in farming we need people of considerable professional qualifications and social ambitions, of considerable skill in getting along with people, honest, ideologically motivated people. We know that the teaching cadre of agricultural colleges looks at its job in this light, as do the young people who are training in them. The success of these aims would also fulfill the expectations of the entire Polish (?nation).

Esteemed gathering: Please accept, and through you, all the teachers and students at higher agricultural colleges in Poland, best wishes for success in every sphere of your (?endeavors). May I say I am sure that your community will continue to progress and set an example of good work, patriotism and socialist moral values. [end recording]

JABLONSKI VISITS KRACOW, DELIVERS LECTURE

LD040023 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council, who is in Kracow in connection with the inauguration of the new academic year at Jagiellonian University, met the executive of the Kracow party committee.

In the course of the meeting, chaired by Krystyn Dabrowa, first secretary of the PZPR Kracow committee, current problems pertaining to party work and the socioeconomic situation of the Kracow municipal voivodship were discussed. Particular attention was paid to Kracow science and its further overall development.

Prof Henryk Jablonski also delivered an inaugural lecture today in the university hall in which he spoke on the importance of history in the life of a nation.

[Begin Jablonski recording] In order to understand the genesis of the phenomena of today we must always ask history for indispensible explanations. And this dialogue of science must be continuous since ever new problems facing us call for these explanations. And as a marginal note to this connection one should add that history teaches us modesty and respect for the efforts and achievements of the predecessor. Thus it makes it possible to preserve the right proportions in the evaluation of our own achievements. And this is indispensable if the contemporary Pole wants to have a correct opinion on today's reality and to think soberly about his own and his nation's future. [end recording]

PINKOWSKI ADDRESSES SIEMIANOWICE MINERS 2 OCT

LD032050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1815 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Polish Premier Jozef Pinkowski to representatives of Siemianowice miners 2 October--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, our meeting today is characterized by an open and frank discussion on subjects which preoccupy the personnel of your enterprise and also, I think, the Polish working class in general, the working people of our country. These preoccupations concern problems of living conditions and the prospects of finding a way out of the current difficulties and worries. In our discussion there have been criticisms and sharp remarks about the functioning of various sectors of our life and at the same time there has been evident the concern for steps to be taken in order to achieve improvements and to overcome the present difficulties. We have been impressed by the businesslike and down-to-earth character of this discussion, including the remarks addressed personally to me, and I think that we always need this kind of down-to-earth discussion, as many of them as are possible, because it is from such discussions that one can draw useful conclusions both for the workers themselves and for the authorities. It is better to have fewer gala occasions, fewer meetings to celebrate various occasions and more such working meetings which enrich not only those who take part in them--the representatives of the workers--but also, to be frank, also us, the authorities. We are enriched in this way by your own points of view on various issues and by getting a better idea of life as it really is and of what should be improved and corrected so that things can improve and so that our national economy can function more efficiently.

With reference to the discussion, I would like to reply to the questions addressed to me, to express my views on the postulates, and also, if you would allow me, to inform you about the government's efforts.

Many of the comrades who spoke here today reviewed our situation, our difficulties, and what had caused them. The country's economic situation is, and there is no point in keeping this secret, very difficult, very complex. I have already said so in the Sejm. Government representatives underlined this fact, the working people are feeling it. Therefore it is no wonder that questions arise how was it possible, after so many achievements created by the efforts of the whole nation, which created real achievements, real achievements for People's Poland--how was it that we now find ourselves in such a difficult and complex situation? What has caused it?

It is difficult to provide a brief, concise, unequivocal reply to this question because there are different causes of our problems which we have to cope with.

We have at our disposal a large economic potential as was pointed out by the discussion. In many areas, our industry equals the best and the highest achievements in Europe and in the world. Our working cadres and the average worker have a high skill level, a high intellectual level. These cadres have considerable potential.

There are present--one could say--all the fundamental elements, the links to enable our economy to function well. But it is not functioning well. We are living with problems, troubles. This arouses justified criticism and anxiety in the nation. Some people act from alien positions and would like to draw only one conclusion--that this is the fault of the system, the fault of socialism, paying no attention to the fact that it was socialism, this system of ours that enabled us to make these great achievements and progress in People's Poland.

But the working people know the truth, and they want this truth, as we have heard today from representatives of the leadership of the party and from representatives of the government. They want them to take steps aimed at removing the real causes of our problems. We must arrive at conclusions which will enable us to better adapt the socio-political policy of our state to the new demands.

Various kinds of problems exist, problems concerning economics and social matters, problems within the activities of the party and activities of the government and of the whole state administration, problems which require hard thinking, analysis, elaboration of definite directions and methods of action. Less than a month ago I presented to the Sejm a summary of the government program which took into account many of these problems as well as conclusions drawn from the situation which had developed in the country. I would like to say that most of the issues which I raised in presenting the government's program to the Sejm have already been tackled and either are being settled at this moment or decisions on the subjects are being prepared. The action of our government concentrates on three groups of problems: First, on ensuring the proper implementation of the accords concluded with the strike committees in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie as well as in other voivodships; second, on efforts to achieve a normalization of production and the economic situation in order to return, as soon as possible, to the normal rhythm of work at industrial enterprises which constitutes a basic condition for the improvement of the situation in the market and in many fields connected with the living conditions of the population; third, the government's action concentrates on work connected with the preparation of rather long-term programs of action, on matters which are of paramount importance for the further development of the country. For the coordination of our national economy this concerns, in particular, conditions for the development of agriculture, as well as that very difficult problem--reflected in our discussion--the ways and means of solving the housing problem, how to build houses better and how to allocate the housing among the population so that the housing needs of those who are presently in the most difficult housing conditions should be met first of all, and in addition a great many other problems of this kind.

As regards the implementation of the accords concluded by the representatives of the government and the ministers authorized by the government, on the one hand, and the strike committees, on the other--a good deal of information on the subject is provided daily by the press, radio and television.

I would prefer not to discuss all this. I would only like to assure you and the state once more that it is the intention of the government to carry out completely the obligations that the government has assumed as a result of these accords. This has been expressed in our numerous decisions concerning the rise in wages, the reform of family allowances which we intend to start in the coming year, the reform of the pension scheme beginning with the old portfolio and preparations for the reduction of the duration of the working week that will result in providing an extra day off--the free Saturday, as well as many, many other decisions. And so on the basis of these accords and aiming at their full implementation, the government is also creating real conditions for a true renewal of the trade union movement.

We are doing this by developing the partnership and cooperation between government departments and the hitherto existing trade unions of the various branches of industry and also promoting the development of such cooperation with the trade unions which have been recently set up, which has been reflected in the signing of some hundreds of agreements.

We intend to see to it that the management of industrial enterprises create the right conditions for action and partnership on the principle of consultation on various issues, but at the same time on the principle of the need for assuming the responsibility for what already exists, taking into account the common interests of a factory, a branch of industry and the country as a whole, because this is the only way to achieve an improvement in our situation.

In all these matters connected with the implementation of these accords we are trying to act in an honest and thorough manner, to act consistently; we are trying to observe not only the letter of these accords, so to speak, and the formal postulates of these accords, but also the essence of the agreements involved. We are attaching much importance to the implementation of these accords because they have grown out of the protest of the working class, from the hope of the workers that they would open the way for an improvement in many spheres of life, for positive changes. And this is why we treat these accords with such attention and care as well as with a full sense of responsibility; we would like all the signatories to these agreements, including those who sat on the other side of the table, to treat with an equal respect and an equal sense of responsibility their own signatures, taking into account not only the settlement of specific postulates, but also the fact that the settlement of these postulates should involve specific and consistent action aimed at improving the situation in the country. This situation causes much anxiety to the government because we are failing to achieve the levels of production envisaged in the plan. Here Comrade (Lort) spoke on the subject of what was going to happen to the fulfillment of all the pledges in the event that industrial output fails to increase. There is a considerable danger indeed to the full implementation of the accords, a danger with regard to the situation on the market, and not only on the market but also in many other spheres. Some people put it this way: The economy has been put out of gear, there are certain disproportions that have evolved and difficulties have arisen in cooperation. This has caused stoppages and heavy losses. Therefore, the strikes have not worsened the situation all that much.

It must be said that this is true, that many problems we experience are the result of the disruption of production, the result of the plan not being adequately balanced. But I think that everyone will agree that once the essential causes of the dissatisfaction of the working class have been removed, when action is being undertaken to meet them halfway in the resolution of all these problems which bother the working man; further strikes, further disruption of production, further--how shall I put it--disorganization and failure to reach planned targets when the right conditions exist, do not help and in fact worsen the situation.

We would like to guarantee the improvement envisaged in the accords and we would like to develop constructive cooperation in this field with all working people. Such actions are being undertaken by all ministries. Such actions are being undertaken on an ever widening scale by the managements of enterprises and the entire administration. This is the only way to overcome the existing problems.

We must achieve a growth in the national income. Unless there is higher national income, there will be no chance to share more and thus to better satisfy diverse needs.

And there is only one road leading to this goal--increased production, increased productivity, better management.

It is well-known that we now have considerable problems in agriculture. The procurement of agricultural produce has decreased in many fields. In this connection, there are questions of supplies for the market.

We have outlined tasks for agriculture, for the food industry, and for other industries producing goods for the market so that within the prevailing situation we may be able to improve supplies for the people.

We have many problems but as regards basic goods--flour, groats, sugar, vegetable oils--some of these foodstuffs should already be available in sufficient quantities and there should be a continuity in sales.

As regards meat, the situation is more complex because we have to cope with a serious drop in potato production, with worsened production of slaughter animals. That is why we have taken steps to import quantities of meat to make up for the shortages, but we accept that this effort may be unable to improve the situation. And for this reason we are working on better methods of distribution. When we are ready, we will present this plan to the nation.

As you know, we have also made a decision on the introduction of increased control of prices for basic goods, both foodstuffs and industrial products. The list was published in the press. It was discussed with workforces in enterprises so that we would have better control over prices and so that there would be no hidden rise in prices which unnerves the working classes very much.

But all this calls for more goods, and this is the basic problem. We have considerable difficulties in supplying fuel for the population, for the national economy. This is tied to the drop in the extraction of coal. All together, during August and September, the shortages have risen to a total of 4.3 million tons of coal. If this continues, by the end of the year the shortages of coal in comparison with the plan could amount to about 8 to 10 million tons.

The Ministry of Mining, the regional centers and the mines are doing their best to mine as much coal as possible to meet the needs of the population. That was accomplished in September, and we want to do the same in October in order to improve supplies for the population before winter arrives.

But this has been done at a cost to other customers. The national economy suffers. That is why we so very much want coal mining to return as soon as possible to its normal production.

In the government we are fully aware of the state of affairs among coal miners--I do not think that it is only in coal mining but also in other areas--there have arisen, as it has happened throughout our economy, in many fields, many difficult matters and many difficult problems, and it is a good thing that you have spoken about them today at the meeting. You have spoken about these matters in all mines. We are analyzing these proposals and postulates.

A fundamental matter, it seems to me, and this is confirmed in today's discussion and Comrade Matusik and other comrades have spoken on this matter, is the problem of working conditions in mining. The problem is: The organization must be improved in such a way that mines should be able to have privileges, like other professions, to have improvements and facilities, the shorter working week planned for next year, but at the same time we would like to have as much coal as we need. Which means that extraction should not go down, but should be maintained, and even that conditions should be ensured for further increases.

All the workforces in the mines should adapt themselves to a system of work that would better solve these matters than has been done to date. This should be the subject of wide discussion. Miners themselves are interested in the solutions. The state, too, is interested in these solutions.

I think these are the two elements which must be considered. One element is the technical element, of more productive machines, equipment and spare parts to provide better technology and thus produce more coal.

To do this we must, on a different time scale, develop a new work organization, an organization which will provide the chances for achieving higher productivity so that miners' wages will not suffer, and so that work-free time will be produced. A work-free Sunday for certain, and an additional work-free day, either on Saturday or on another day of the week, depending on what solutions are adopted.

I referred here to the questions pertaining to extraction and I would like to appeal to you miners at today's meeting on this matter since you have said yourself that you understand this issue well and this is certainly so. I have no doubts whatsoever about this.

Anyway, now it is not the time for appeals, for words, but it is the time for concrete actions, for deeds. The problem is not simple or easy. I think that miners, the working class of Silesia and the basin, have in the past always expressed their mature understanding of public affairs, their solidarity and support for everything that is fundamentally important to our country, and what conforms with the interest of the state, the interest of our homeland; that this issue too, the issue of restoring normal work production, increasing extraction, be combined with the streamlining of the organizations of labor so as to achieve further progress and create better conditions for the life of all working people.

ARMED FORCES TRADE UNION DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

LD072030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A session of the Founding Committee of the Armed Forces Employees Trade Union was held today. The union has in its ranks employees of military units, military institutions and organizations and enterprises responsible to the minister of national defense, as well as veterans and pensioners, former civilian employees of the armed forces and students of vocational training schools. It has been established that the Armed Forces Employees Trade Union is an independent self-governing organization which is not subject to control by organs of the military and state administration. The union is in favor of the political unity of the trade union movement.

METAL WORKERS TRADE UNION TO CONVENE CONGRESS

LD071948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] A plenary session of the central board of the Metal Workers Trade Union, held in Warsaw today, decided to convene a national extraordinary congress of the union on 10-11 October.

The extraordinary congress will adopt a new statute and election rules as well as a program of action. The resolution on the union leaving the Central Trade Union Council will be submitted to a vote.

SOLIDARITY PROTESTS KANIA PLENUM SPEECH

LD071245 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Edward Steen dispatch: "Polish Free Unions Attack Party Chief"]

[Text] Gdansk--The new free Polish trade union movement, Solidarity, last night sent a message of defiance to the Communist Party's first secretary, Mr Stanislaw Kania.

In a letter signed by 28 leaders, they demand 30 minutes on television for activists tp put their case, and to respond to the 100-minute speech made by Mr Kania at the week-end meeting of the communist party plenum.

In his speech Mr Kania returned to the now familiar attack on the "irresponsibility" of Solidarity for calling a one hour national strike last Friday.

In particular he accused its leaders of double dealing in its negotiations with Deputy Premier Jagielski aimed at heading off the stoppage.

Delagates from the 49 regional committees of Solidarity, meeting at Gdansk, were particularly incensed by Kania's claim that the strike leader, Mr Lech Walesa, had been ready to go on television and call off the strike, but at the last moment changed his mind and gave in to the "forces of anarchy."

"This assessment of working-class feeling is unjust and insulting," said the Solidarity letter to Mr Kania.

"The National Coordinating Committee demands access to the mass media to defend itself," the letter added.

FURTHER REACTION TO 3 OCTOBER WARNING STRIKE

Gdansk Strike Committee Assessment

LD071650 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] [Dateline not supplied] The Gdansk Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the independent self-governing trade unions has assessed the course of the warning strike which took place on 3 October. In this assessment, the strike was of a mass nature in the area covered by the Gdansk MKZ. It passed in an atmosphere of calm and discipline. The MKZ Presidium thanks those who took part in the strike for the complete dignity of their participation and those who, while in solidarity with its aims, did not stop their work, in accordance with the recommendations of the MKZ, because of its nature.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Strike Appeal

AU071607 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Oct 80 p 2

[Barbara Drozdz article: "Bilateral Contract"]

[Excerpt] The Gdansk announcement that a token strike would take place on 3 October had a ring of shrill discord. The announcement was made at a time when the agreements signed in the coastal region a month ago--during the process of a great renewal--were being consistently implemented. The announcement was not even transmitted to the government's representatives who continually participate in the talks with work forces and with representatives of the new trade unions.

Is that voice from Gdansk compatible with the letter and spirit of the agreements negotiated and signed in the coastal region?

The conciliation Committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions met in Gdansk and issued the following statement:

"Observance of the agreements signed between the Interfactory Strike Committee in the coastal region and in other centers of the country and the government commisions is a prerequisite for social order and for extricating our country from its profound crisis. These agreements are not being implemented in their entirety and there are even cases in which the authorities are reneging on their assumed obligations and making dangerous attempts to turn the clock back.

"The deadline for implementing the Branew agreements, defined by the agreements concluded after the great strikes in August, ends on 30 September. Up to 29 September 1980 agreements have been signed with only some enterprises. In many enterprises no talks have started with the founding committees of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions. Also, decisions on wages have been one-sidedly imposed by the administration in a manner that conflicts with the employees' sense of justice. What is more, in the centers that were not affected by the wave of strikes, efforts are being made to prevent practical implementation of the agreements. The local administrative and political authorities often hinder the activity of the new trade unions and use threats and repression toward the sponsors of such activity. Except for the coastal region and Krakow the mass media are closed to the Solidarity trade unions under the pretext that the so-called antisocialist forces have to be fought. The propaganda of success is being replaced by the more dangerous propaganda of confrontation.

"We regard all that as a severe violation of the agreements. We demand that the government's wage obligations be honestly fulfilled by the agreed deadline, that access to the mass media be made possible for us and that the echelons of the state and political administration that are sabotaging the agreements signed by the government be constrained. To back these demands the Conciliation Committee is forced to proclaim an all-Poland 1-hour warning strike on 13 October from 1200 to 1300 hours. No new demands will be made during the warning strike."

The statement ends with a few sentences containing technical instructions on how the strike is to be held and a threat that the strike is not the last one.

The rights of the trade unions have increased immeasurably. In exceptional situations when other means have been used and failed the trade unions are entitled to resore to a strike as a final means, in keeping with a procedure that is being discussed in connection with the draft trade union law. However, we must bear in mind that increased rights always go hand in hand with increased duties and responsibilities. Is it proper to disorganize the country's life and economy under the pretext of defending the working people's interests? Is one allowed to hinder and delay the satisfaction of those interests using the agreements as an excuse?

Strikes must not be abused. They must not be made instruments of constant pressure and of an escalation of threats.

GLOS PRACY Criticism

AU071552 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 4-5 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Anna Pawlowska commentary: "One-Hour Token Strike"]

[Text] The essence of the agreements signed in the coastal region and in Silesia involves a choice of paths to a dialogue and mutual trust. If we can speak of a Polish success in the summer of 1980, that essence is just that success.

The token strike on 3 October certainly did not help to strengthen the social climate that should accompany rapid and effective implementation of the bilateral obligations. [paragraph continues]

The government is doing all it can to implement the decisions of those agreements in keeping with their letter and spirit. However, one should trust that the government's actions are backed by the best intentions, are based on the country's feasible potential and are as speedy as possible.

However, if anyone thought in good faith that the very signing of the agreements would result in an abundance of bread, goods and apartments he just fell victim to illusions. Today--a month after the agreements were signed--accusations are being made that there is no such abundance. The expected success can only be delayed because only work can guarantee success. We must always bear that in mind.

Side by side with bread the Polish summer of 1980 was concerned with social justice, democratization of political and economic life and a sense of social security, which are issues just as important as bread and which are inseparably linked to socialism as an idea and, what is much more difficult--as practice. The movement for renewal and transformation requires cooperation between society and authorities, but always in the spirit of understanding and in the awareness that this movement is an issue that thrives on conditions of peace as well as of determination and under conditions of economic stability as well as of ardent thoughts.

Anyone who views the past few weeks and months as a period of struggle for an equitable division of what we have and of what we can have, for extricating from poverty those who are poor through no fault of their own and for clipping the wings of those who have fed on the wrongs inflicted on others--he knows that the most important task now is to gradually and most painstakingly work out the opportunities to fulfill our wishes. As long as we do not have more tons and running meters of cereals and textiles, more apartments and drugs, we will be able to talk much about democracy. Democracy cannot be implemented because it is a specific and great issue, one that can be materialized in social relationships. [as published]

The word "solidarity" belongs to a group of the greatest words. Violating solidarity is a grave moral problem for an honest human being. But does a word always mean the same thing? Perhaps what we need above all is solidarity in work and in daily activities for the benefit of the country and the people?

The situation in Poland is now very difficult and very hard. It is difficult and hard to live, think and work. However, we have never been a community that succumbs to difficulties, nor have the experiences of the past few years made us soft. In difficult and most difficult times we have always proved to be better and wiser than others and we ourselves thought we would be.

The time has come again to prove ourselves like that. Before we say "no" to the authorities, let us ponder whether this "no" is not directed against ourselves--against our wishes and aspirations.

SOLIDARITY OFFICIALS DISCUSS DECLINE IN COAL PRODUCTION

LD080854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpts] (?We are) at the Rozbark colliery among the representatives of the founding committee of the Solidarity independent and self-governing trade unions. I am talking with a hoe-worker (Jerzy Kozera), [word indistinct] locksmith (Andrzej Matulkowski), locksmith (Stanislaw Piatek) and rodman (Jan Pustelnik) [words indistinct]. I would like to ask you about the reports on the decrease in coal extraction. I would like to ask you why this decrease has occurred, what are the causes of this?

[Unidentified voice] First of all it must be explained that before the strike the extraction was inflated. This was achieved at the expense of overtime work and of great losses in material since nobody cared to remove damaged, spoiled things which were left on the spot. There was more coal but the loss of material and loss of human labor was multiplied. Not everything was done in keeping with the safety and hygiene at work regulations. Hence the inadequate securing of walls. Therefore there were many accidents. There were more and more of them recently when the plan was hightened to a maximum, to a frightening extent. There has been hitherto only one god, if I may say so: the ton of coal. Only tons and tons were counted and nothing else mattered. I shall give you one example: a processing plant which has two tables on which stones are removed from the coal. If only one of them was in operation, the women working there simply were unable to remove these stones since their hands were simply not quick enough. So coal with stones was loaded on railcars and was transported all over the country.

[Second voice] On the first day after the strike I had the opportunity to find myself at the mine named after the 30th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic. I recall that 5,500 tons of coal were extracted during the first shift there. The members of the workers' committee congratulated each other with tears in their eyes on this achievement since this was an output normally produced during two shifts at that colliery. And suddenly something broke down, something collapsed.

[Third voice] For the last 35 years the miner was considered to be a model worker. The Polish mining industry has been highly estimated. How is it possible to say that in 1 week the miner has become a shirker, a rascal? One cannot accept this, it cannot happen in such a short time!

[Fourth voice] Meanwhile, when the day's work was being distributed, when men were starting to work underground, some representative or another of the management or a foreman would arrive sometimes and read from a piece of paper some text telling the miners that if they join the new trade unions they will lose certain social rights, they will be deprived of the possibility of getting a loan--and this during 30 minutes or so...

[Several voices, interrupting] Yes, yes [words indistinct]

[Fourth voice] And this was only to frighten the miner so that he would not join the new trade unions. [passage indistinct]

[Another voice] We are confident that providing good working conditions are given to us we shall produce this coal and supply miners.

[Interviewer] We are speaking like men and thus we should use in this conversation in a manly [word indistinct] can the accumulated loss be made good?

[Unidentified voice] Yes, it certainly can, providing adequate conditions are created for us. For the reserves should not be sought in haste, in hectic, forced work but in organized work. Above all organized work.

SZCZECIN WORKERS COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES MEET CHURCH OFFICIALS

LD072052 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (PAP)--Representatives of the Interfactory Workers' Committee of Szczecin on the mixed governmental-workers' commission Jaroslaw Mroczek and Andrzej Zielinski met with secretary of the Episcopate of Poland Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski here today.

The meeting was also attended by Chairman of the Presidium of the Interfactory Workers' Committee of Szczecin Marian Jurczyk and member of the committee's Presidium Leazek Dolgchy. The Episcopate Secretariat was moreover represented by Rev Director Alojzy Orszulik, Rev Director Franciszek Goscinski, and Rev Jan Chmiel.

The sides reviewed the state of implementation of the agreements signed between government commissions and interfactory strike committees in matters of promotion of the dialogue between the church and state, with special emphasis on securing for the church broader access to mass media. The sides voiced common concern over further stabilization of life in Poland.

STUDENT GROUPS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION LAW CHANGES

LD062236 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Oct (PAP)--A press conference of the leadership of the Krakow board of Socialist Union of Polish Students, SZSP, and the Independent Association of Students, NZS, was held in Krakow today at which both parties explained their stands on the projected change in the law on higher education in Poland.

SZSP representatives stressed their will to cooperate with the new student organizations and to unify instead of divide the student milieu. They also stressed the political nature of their union, which will be manifested through an active attitude towards the world around.

NZS representatives claimed their union is apolitical and said they will not get united with the old structures of power.

Much attention was paid to the projected meeting with Minister of Science, Higher Edcuation and Technology Janusz Gorski. The SZSP Krakow board, the organizer of the meeting, said they would invite NZS representatives to take part in it.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

AU071016 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Jerzy Glowacki article: "Politics and Polemics"]

[Excerpts] On 23 September 1980 the members of the Conciliation Committee of the Soldiarity independent, self-governing trade union who were in Warsaw published a statement on the excerpts from interviews granted to Western television stations by Maryla Plonska and Jacek Kuron. The excerpts were televised on the previous day by the Polish TV center, which added its critical comments. The Conciliation Committee classified these comments as discrediting and even slandering the functionaries and persons who assist the Solidarity trade union.

I propose to calmly and methodically ponder the reasons presented in that statement. They are of a threefold nature: human-collegial, political and formal-legal.

I cannot only understand but also sympathize with the purely humane motives of the statement--motives of "solidarity:" Plonska and Kuron have aided us so we will aid them. They have expressed their solidarity with us so we will express our collegial solidarity with them. However, I propose to consider that Plonska and Kuron are neither subjects of repression for supporting the independent trade unions nor have they been discredited and slandered. They presented their political views. Anyone presenting his views in public must assume, and always does assume, that they are subject to discussion and can be disputed. [paragraph continues]

This is the normal course of intellectual and political life, and we all want this life to be normal and healthy. While item 3 of the Gdansk agreement states that "the activity of the radio, television, press and publications should help express a multiplicity of thoughts, views and judgments," this multiplicity must cover judgments that the signatories of the agreement share and those they do not. If the authors of the statement wanted to exclude from criticism the declarations made by all the people sympathizing with them for any reason whatever, they would create in Poland quite a numerous army of sacred cows--much more numerous than the army of sacred cows already existing, but we all have enough such cows.

The general populace who watched the TV journal of 23 September could hear genuine, albeit incomplete, statements by Plonska and Kuron--incomplete but fully rendering the meaning of their convictions. That was great progress compared with past practices of polemicizing with views, which were never presented but merely commented on. Every viewer was able to form his own opinion about the convictions of the two persons who gave interviews to Western television. I think that even a viewer whose opinions are decidedly antisocialist would have to honestly concede that it was no slander but a statement of fact on the part of the TV commentator when he described Plonska's and Kuron's antisocialist views as such.

No doubt the Conciliation Committee was motivated by collegial solidarity and not by some basic political idea when issuing the aforementioned statement, but in politics words have the function of facts pregnant with consequences, regardless of the intentions that dictated these words. In its statement the committee said: "Those whom propaganda describes as 'antisocialist forces' have for 4 years been proclaiming the slogans now used in the all-national discussion on the program of renewal. We regard the slandering of those who assist the independent self-governing trade unions as action directed against the independent unions and as a violation of the Gdansk agreement, which is supported by the workers throughout Poland."

I have tried to explain and convincingly argue that speaking about persons who profess antisocialist views is not slander. I think that these persons should not object if their views are precisely antisocialist. Further, I think that political polemics with persons expressing political views are not and can never be an action against trade unions, and does not violate the Gdansk agreement, but is fully in accord with it. To eliminate all misunderstandings let me add that we will always, fiercely and ruthlessly fight views directed against socialism, which is a system that guarantees Poland's independence, that has given much to our people and to whose favorable development our people attach all their hopes for a good future. This is an obvious duty of our party and of the mass media performing under its direction. This also is our sacred right.

Views that suggest that socialism should simply be overthrown because--from its nature--it is a source of all evil and because improvements in living and other conditions are impossible as long as socialism exists, are alien to the convictions, experiences, aspirations and interests of the workers.

The new trade unions want to improve the working people's conditions and make workers' opinions more articulate and significant in social life. Kuron has nothing to do with the realities and specifics of our daily life. The people of his ilk are interested in political games aimed at changing the system and not in work, wages and prices. They regard living conditions and the trade union movement as instruments helping them to come out of their isolation. It is the Conciliation Committee's affair what persons it consorts with and whom it defends.

In the past few years the conditions in Poland have been bad in many spheres and have induced some people to express one-sided criticism and to lose faith even in the fundamental values of socialism. I do not regard as opponents of our system all those people en masse who previously indulged in sharp criticism, even if their wrath and opposition had nothing to do with prosocialist attitudes and harmed the country's interests. Poland has experienced a great shock. What counts now is what one now publicly proclaims. I regard those as antisocialist forces (without quotes!) who are now declaring themselves as opponents of socialism. You can see that it is immaterial what the people who now cooperate with the independent unions proclaimed in the past when these unions did not exist. What is material is what some of those people are saying now.

I think that the Conciliation Committee published its declaration in connection with Plonska's and Kuron's statements in an onrush of noble collegialism, which did not leave enough time to consider the political subtleties of such a declaration, which, unfortunately, has a political significance that is harmful for the new trade unions.

GLEMBOCKA RESPONDS TO READER CRITICISM OF ARTICLE ON 'LIMITS'

AU031510 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 27-28 Sep 80 p 3

[Julitta Glembocka article: "Good Reasons"]

[Excerpts] I would like to take advantage of SZTANDAR MLODYCH's hospitality and thank all those who, having read my article "The Limits" published by this daily on 6-7 September, have not remained indifferent to it. The valid response elicited by that article from many readers as well as the passionate nature of the letters I have received show that the issues I discussed are important for all of us.

Most of those letters are dominated by a note of concern for the future of our country and by deep reflections on the need for solutions to our economic crisis, solutions that are the best for Poland and for our people. It is not always that those who wrote these letters agree with all my arguments. Some do not agree with any of them. It is natural that this is so because, it seems to me, only very few people can now claim that they understand the enormity of the changes taking place in our country and that they are able to evaluate the situation with absolute correctness. I am not among such people.

Mrs Zofia Czyzyk, Poznan, attacks my article like this: "What stupidities have you written?... Before the war I owned two houses and a drugstore. Now I have to pay rent for an apartment in my own apartment house. What has the world come to? The workers are right when they strike!"

Mrs Zofia, I am not sure whether the workers went on strike just because of you...

Mr Roman G., the owner of a private enterprise in Warsaw, wrote in a similar vein. He instructed me like a father: "I will give you a piece of good advice: Give up such kind of writing.... I have nothing against the workers. They are doing their jobs so they can achieve something. Everyone would like to achieve something, wouldn't they? Workers also want to own something so they are on strike."

No, Mr Roman, the workers went on strike also because there is too much ownership in Poland--directors' ownership at the state's expense, "vegetable growers" [badylarz--allegedly one can get rich quick in Poland by growing and selling vegetables, flowers and such] ownership and neocapitalists' ownership. The workers went on strike against those kinds of ownership and against all colors of the bourgeoisie, regardless of its place in the social hierarchy and the role it plays in our society.

Mr Waclaw Nabikow, a student from Walbrzych, loyally warned me that he had sent my article and his observations on it to the PZPR Central Committee and to the Association of Polish Journalists as evidence that I had "violated government decrees" (?!!)--what about the freedom of the press you defend so vehemently? Well, Mr Nabikow has this to say in conclusion: "The series of your articles...confirms that bastions of dark ignorance and stupidity do exist at the moments when social consciousness undergoes changes. You, naive propaganda-maker, you would be better off if you took up...weaving--you whose mentality is 50 years behind Negro mentality." There you are, Mr Waclaw, you have put yourself at the head of the workers' protest, exuding the entire student contempt for a weaver's job, wielding the weapon of "intellectual" superiority over Negroes and shouting: Away with "defenders of the dark ages." I congratulate you on the direction of the changes occurring in your consciousness.

When reading Ryszard Kapuscinski's beautifully written "Notes from the Coastal Region" (KULTURA, issue 37), I came upon the following passage:

"They (female workers) decided to go on strike against their chairman who was a churlish cad to them. Churlishness to them was a kind of alien and constraining accretion in our culture, which, it is true, knew the assumed superiority of the gentry, but which did not know... a brutal contempt shown to the weaker."

I agree that the workers' protest is also a protest against attempts to make material playthings out of human beings. This is an extremely crucial point, one that is a most clear testimony to how far some sections of the cadre, blinded by the exercise of managership and technocratism when in charge of people, deviated from the ideals of socialism. I am far from denying the creative role of our historical gentry in producing very many very valuable achievements of our national tradition and culture, but what are we now actually fighting for? For "gentrylike equality" or "gentrylike superiority?" I am dead against any attempt to foist that "gentrylike superiority" on social consciousness.

The July-August surge of strikes and their extent are the price we all have had to pay for distortions in the performance of government, for the dishonesty of some of the representatives of government, for profound violations of the Leninist norms of party life, for the propaganda of success, for making declarations not matched by deeds, for dispersing investment efforts, for a defective structure of investments, for throwing the economy out of gear, for the technocratic character of economic policy, for subjectivism, for deviation from the principles of social justice and for stimulating social aspirations and individual needs without meeting them.

The slogan "protest" is now being used by many people, and we should realize that there are forces in our country that are interested in seeing that the sincere support for the worker protest goes hand in hand with attempts aimed at revising the Leninist principles of the building and functioning of the party, at propagating the need to narrow down or to curb the party's political leadership and at organizing a political system of opposition vis-a-vis the other socialist countries. Antisocialist theories are much easier to decode in such a case.

It is true that the Communist Party's authority within the worker class is not a lifelong "tenure." It is true that our party's authority has been violently lowered in the past few months. It is true that we must rebuild that authority by painstaking efforts on the basis of genuine ties with the worker class and the working people. It is true that we have still not answered the basic question: How was it possible that the workers' good reasons have lost their value, currency and meaning in the Communist Party? But it is also obviously true to me that if we let the party's participation in the workers protest weaken and be eliminated and if we allow such a situation, this protest will sooner or later become a screen for those who seek to isolate Poland from the socialist community through the skillful fostering of social moods. [paragraph continues]

Is this in the interest of the Polish worker class and the Polish people? As for the aforementioned worker protest, it is for me a continuing process and not a flash in the pan created by strikes.

Is it possible--aside from our erring, as we admit, party--for any other force to exist now in Poland and be able to impart to the recent events a profoundly class character and ensure the right direction of the current changes?

L'HUMANITE REPORTS ON EVOLVING TRADE UNION SITUATION

LD071501 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 30 Sep 80 p 9

[Jacques Estager Dispatch: "Changes in the Trade Unions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Sep--A new trade union situation has been created in Poland. On the one hand, in a number of professions and regions the old trade unions have vanished and have been replaced by independent trade unions led by Lech Walesa and bearing the name Solidarity. But, on the other hand, the trade unions in the big sectors such as the metal workers, miners, railroad workers and textile workers have undertaken their own transformation into independent, self-managed, democratic trade unions acting on a class basis.

Three of those trade unions held a press conference today: the textile trade union, the press, radio and television workers trade union and the public services trade union. None of these three unions has yet left the trade unions' Central Council. However, almost all their workers wish to do so and a decision on this will be taken at their respective congresses in October.

Representatives from these trade unions expressed their desire to innovate. Their priority aim is to defend the workers' interests, including their standard of living. The trade union action is to be aimed at improving working conditions, formulating the workers' demands and taking action to ensure that those demands are met. "Nonetheless," the leaders of these trade unions stated, "We know the situation the country is in. We have formulated numerous demands. However, we are interested in increasing production. The workers own the wealth they create; we must create first and distribute later."

The emphasis was placed on increasing self-management, extending workers' rights and on the democratic running of the trade unions. "We want to act within the framework of socialism," the trade union leaders specified. "By proclaiming our trade unions to be independent we mean independent of the existing trade union Central Council and independent of the administration. In addition we hope that a new federation will be formed later with the main role of coordinating the work of the trade unions and representing us in international bodies."

With regard to relations with the Solidarity movement, the independent trade unions said they hope that unity of action will be achieved. Questioned on the 1-hour strike call launched by Lech Walesa's trade union, the representatives of the three independent trade unions stated: "We support the demands formulated by the Gdansk trade unions on the need to abide by the timetable for wage increases. We have not yet taken any decision on the strike because we are not merely thinking about today but, above all, about the future. We feel responsible to the workers and the country. Account must be taken of the gravity of the economic situation and we must avoid pointless strikes which would merely add to the present difficulties." The press conference ended with an appeal for unity and union among the workers.

ADDITIONS TO TRYBUNA LUDU EDITORIAL ON TU POLITICAL UNITY

The following additions to the item entitled "TRYBUNA LUDU Urges Political Unity of Trade Unionism" published in the 1 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 15 provide the text of the editorial:

On page G 15, insert after second paragraph:

"The main reasons were outside the trade union movement and involved the diminishing of its role as an important social factor and the making light of the function of the movement, whose very class nature made it a genuine representative of worker class interests. It is worth recalling that many demands and proposals submitted by the movement during the accountability election campaign, for example, were not understood and implemented by state and economic administration.

"It was on the crest of that criticism that the representatives of the workers in Gdansk, Szczecin and then in Silesia demanded that new self-governing trade unions, operating outside the present structures, should be set up. Following the discussions between the government commissions and work forces' representatives, a solution was found as expressed in the relevant agreement. The Central Committee took the view that if large sections of the striking workers wanted to renew their trade union movement by creating new structures side by side with the old ones then such wishes should be treated openly and candidly.

"At the same time, worker representatives confirmed that the new trade unions would operate in accord with the principles consistent with the socialist system and the letter and spirit of the Polish Constitution and that they would defend the true social and economic interests of the employees. The condition was accepted that the new trade unions will recognize the leading role of the PZPR in the state and the present system of Poland's international alliances. In that way guarantees were created for the political unity of the entire trade union movement in Poland.

"Overcoming the differences in views on the trade union movement that persisted for a long time between the government commissions and the representatives of the strikers was dictated by the need for a political solution to the crisis. This created conditions for gradually normalizing the country's life, restoring the normal order of production and maintaining the calm necessary for extricating economy from its present difficulties. At the same time, it was clearly stated that, should workers wish so, the new trade unions can be set up whether a given factory went on strike or not."

Page G 16, insert after fourth paragraph:

"As for our party's position, it is quite clear. The party takes the view that the trade unions' most important task is to defend worker interests. Disdaining that task and relegating trade unions to secondary positions was one of the reasons for the explosion of the social crisis in Poland.

"The deformations of the trade union movement consisted in deviating from the principles of the socialist system and its scientific foundations. Eliminating these deformations necessitates not only changes in the attitude of the state and economic apparatus toward trade unions, but also a new approach to the methods by which the party's leading role is fulfilled and to the attitude of party bodies toward trade unionism.

"This question calls, no doubt, for further party discussions. However, it is worth remembering that Lenin, who devoted much attention to trade unionism in his theoretical and practical activities, took the view that "the main business of trade unionism is to defend the interests of the working masses in the most express meaning of the word." [paragraph continues]

He wrote that "....in the field of clashes and conflicts between individual groups of the worker class and the individual institutions and bodies of the workers state, the trade unions have to cooperate in solving conflicts most rapidly and painlessly to the maximum advantage of the worker groups represented by these trade unions--as long as such advantage is not to the disadvantage of other groups and does not harm the development of the proletarian state and its entire economy..."

"Restoring the Leninist norms within the party and in its relations with the other components of the political system in Poland, the party is consistently for removing the irregularities of the work of the Polish trade union movement at all levels of its structure and for eliminating all the deformations in the relations between the state-economic apparatus and the trade unions. These relations must be as between partners, and trade unionism influence on state and economic decisions must be truly genuine. The workers class and the party, which expresses its interests, need a strong and self-governing trade union movement that professes socialism.

"Those are not merely declarations. Work has started to create legal guarantees that will ensure the proper place in our state for the entire trade union movement. A draft trade union law is being prepared and will be published for general discussion. A few days ago the State Council's resolution appointed a team to work out that law. The team includes representatives of workers and of the new trade unions as well as prominent specialists and experts. A draft law on worker self-government groups is being worked out. In keeping with the proposals so far submitted, trade unions will play a first-class role in the activities of those groups. Many rules of the labor code will also be modified with a view to increasing trade unionism's role. Also, it is certainly necessary to precisely define the position of trade unions in the law on enterprises."

Page G 16, insert after fifth paragraph: "The right to help make decisions is always tantamount to assuming shared responsibility for the atmosphere and climate of work and for fostering a conscious and dignified attitude toward work that is well organized and, mind you, well done. We must make such efforts because there is simply no other way of improving our living conditions and of expanding socialist democracy.'

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT CHANGES--The premier has appointed Dr Eng Jerzy Osinski under secretary of state in the Ministry of Agriculture, and has dismissed Eng Alfred Jaskowiak from the same post. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

TRADE TALKS WITH CANADA--The Polish-Canadian trade consultations in Ottawa ended on 1 October. The Polish delegation led by Ryszard Strezelecki, vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, discussed Polish-Canadian trade in 1979-80, problems of Polish goods' access to the Canadian market and credit facilities for Polish imports from Canada. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Oct 80 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

AU071741 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, has received Robert Barry, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who visited Romania.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to further developing Romanian-U.S. relations and certain aspects of the current international situation.

PREMIER VERDET LEAVES FOR PYONGYANG 7 OCT

AU071745 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government, left for Pyongyang this afternoon to participate in the proceedings of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party and in the festivities occasioned by the party's 35th anniversary.

At the invitation of Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet wil then pay an official friendly visit to the DPRK.

Upon departing from Otopeni Airport, the prime minister was seen off by Comrades Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and first deputy prime minister; Gheorghe Caranfil, member of the party Central Committee and minister of chemical industry.

Li Ha-zun, charge d'affairs ad interim of the DPRK, embassy members, and Minakov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR to Bucharest were also present.

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS DPRK PARTY CONGRESS, ANNIVERSARY

AU072012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct (AGERPRES)--A press conference marking the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest.

On the occasion, Li Ha-zun, charge d'affaires A.I. of the embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, referred to the main moments in the history of the Workers' Party of Korea pointing to the particular significance of the sixth congress of that party. He expressed deep gratitude to the R.C.P., to the Romanian Government and people that grant an active support to and display militant solidarity with the Korean people's just cause of the reunification of its fatherland. Emphasis was placed on the fact that at present the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries witnessed a broad development in all domains.

FINANCIAL TALKS HELD WITH SWISS BANKING OFFICIAL

AU071627 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, today received (Robert Hojacque), president of Union des Banques Suisses, who visited our country. During the discussion, the two sides discussed aspects of expanding Romanian-Swiss economic relations and paid special attention to developing financial-banking relations between the relevant Romanian organizations and the Swiss bank.

POLITIKA REVIEWS POLISH SITUATION, FOREIGN REPORTS

AU071951 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Oct 80 p 5

[Aleksandar Prlja article: "Reorganizations in Poland: Trust or Mistrust"]

[Text] If someone decided to record everything that is being written both in Poland and outside about the events that, in truth, have now become less dramatic but have not by far as yet assured definitive solutions for the deep crisis, he could not but be confused by the extent of discords and contradictions in the interpretations and reports on everything that is happening. The mosaic is so complicated and so involved that nobody can pretend that he is completely correct. The same things and occurrences are often seen with different eyes.

Thus it is natural that the conclusions about the actual state of affairs differ so greatly. According to some, following the events on the Baltic and the agreement between the government and the strikers the entire world and homegrown reaction has now descended upon Poland trying "to introduce disorder and jeopardize the fate of the country and the very socialist system in it." According to others--including the most prominent members of the Polish leadership and often also such public organs as TRYBUNA LUDU--the problems really are very complex and the responsibility for Poland's fate is common, but nevertheless it cannot be said that, let us say, Lech Walesa or the trade unions which he personifies, "behave irresponsibly." On the contrary, they continue to be praised for their measured stand.

Perhaps it will be useful to present some quotations and facts before one starts making any sort of conclusions at a time when doing so is extremely difficult. The picture of the complexity of the present Polish situation will thus become clearer.

The Pope's Play

"We present no threat to anyone and we do not wish to jeopardize or destroy anyone. It is our own house that we are rearranging and putting in order and we are doing that in a way that, by its measured approach and moderation, can be an example to all. Foreign models do not suit us: certain things and solutions perhaps may suit us but in the main they do not. We are Poland and where Poland is concerned, problems must be solved differently...."

This statement was made in Warsaw a few days ago by no one else but Lech Walesa. To make the whole thing even more interesting, he made it at an improvised press conference at INTERPRESS, the seat of the government agency for contacts with foreign journalists. He agreed to meet foreign journalists there at the time that he handed the court his application for the registration of the new trade unions, in accordance with the 31 August Baltic agreement. It is really difficult to agree with anyone who finds in this statement by Walesa much of that "antisocialism and flirting with imperialism" about which some people are already talking. If it is impossible under the present conditions in Poland to adopt in advance an unreserved attitude toward various possible evolutions--including Walesa's evolutions--it is nevertheless difficult to understand the fury with which a minor section of the Polish public and certainly the public in some of Poland's allied countries are again talking here and there about "an increasingly wider involvement of foreigners" in the work of the new trade unions and about "the agents of imperialism" who determine the nature of many events.

As to TRYBUNA LUDU, the PZPR organ and leading Polish political daily, it is at present much more cautious and is passing no such hasty and especially unfavorable judgments. For instance, reacting to recent Walesa statements to foreign journalists, TRYBUNA LUDU noted with obvious satisfaction Walesa's words about "the trust in what has been undertaken so far with the aim of realizing the agreements concluded in Gdansk, Szczecin and other parts of the country." (Indeed, it did not mention his dissatisfaction with the slowness in registering the new trade unions, which has led to the present scenes of tension on the Baltic coast and in Katowice.)

But it is not a matter of TRYBUNA's moderate tone toward Walesa and his conference with the foreign press. There are also other interesting facts indicating a certain tolerance in reporting everything that is happening in public. Only a few days ago the press prominently reported that the Krakow Slowacki theater is preparing a grant first night performance of a play entitled "Our God's Brother." That perhaps would not be of any great interest if the author of the play--which has never before been staged anywhere--were not called Karol Wojtyla, that is, Pope John Paul II. It is true that he wrote this play when he was young, but he has now given his consent to having it adapted and presented in contemporary Poland. The public responded to it by showing "due attention."

Are There Any Disagreements?

All this, of course, reflects caution in presenting other factors to the public at a moment when the forthcoming PZPR Central Committee plenum, announced for tomorrow, is to provide answers to questions about the actual nature of what is going on. Is it really true that "the antisocialist forces," such as have always existed in Poland approximately to the same extent as in other socialist countries (socialism is naturally not a conflictless society!), have now again moved to the attack with all their strength and with generous help from abroad? It is known that until now the PZPR official appraisal has been completely different from that.

Of course, everybody knows that questions of this kind are not accidental and that neither the situation in the country nor in its relations with the most important foreign partners is simple. It can even be said that at this time of making long-term and strategically important decisions Polish society has found itself at its own peculiar crossroads, although it is naturally absurd to think that socialism itself as a social system is now suddenly "at stake." As the above cited statement by Walesa indirectly confirms, no one serious contemplates this. For that reason it is possible to accept before anything else that "the strengthening of trust," about which Stanislaw Kania--the dynamic 53-year old new first secretary of the PZPR--justly speaks, is the most important task of the party at this time. No one, including propaganda, may play around with that. For instance, it has become known in recent days that a recording of the voice of Jacek Korun, president of the dissident KDR Committee (which has declared itself "in favor of socialism" and against Western models) was artificially "patched in" to a recording on television. The mistake was perhaps accidental but then, perhaps it was not: in that recording Kuron spoke about "violence." But it was a recording from the time of earlier (1970) disorders on the Baltic in which, according to the most official reports, several scores of worker demonstrators died. However, Kuron speaks differently about the present conditions and situations. Mistakes of this kind may at times even be dangerous.

For this reason it is not surprising that much more attention is being devoted precisely to emphasizing that "the government is honestly implementing, point by point, the agreements made on the Baltic. The official news agency PAP recently reported on this. It points out that even before the formal registration of the new trade unions, named "Solidarity" (it is asserted that even at this stage they already have 3 million registered members), "conditions for normal work of their founding committees have been provided in most of the factories all over the country. A special Sejm commission is working on urgent preparation of the new trade union law. It includes representatives of the new trade unions. By the end of October, about 10 million employed Poles will also receive the envisaged pay increases." Together with pensions and other payments, the increases will amount to 20 billion zloty, no more, no less. This is a terrific burden for the sorely pressed Polish economy.

Such remarks show realistic recognition that responsibilities are too complex to allow anybody to simply "forget" everything that happened in Poland only yesterday and that undoubtedly received the support of an enormous majority of Poles--PZPR members or not--through the agreements between the government and the strikers on the Baltic and in other places throughout the country. The agreements form an important part of Polish reality and that is the impression of every--and certainly every well-meaning--reporter or analyst of "the Polish summer on the Baltic, 1980." [paragraph continues]

Consequently the temptations to forget all that is dangerous for all. The danger would certainly be the greatest for anyone, who by any chance tried--to use an example--to prevent the registration of the new trade unions: They have become a part of reality and, as is known, not by accident. After a storm, the most dangerous thing is to forget everything that caused the storm. Therefore it is so important to recall the PZPR assessment that everything that happened was not against socialism. Actually, by definition, the workers are the main support of socialism in Polish society. Following the agreements in Gdansk, Szczecin and Katowice, the leadership immediately stressed that it considers "a restoration of trust" between the PZPR and the people as its most important task. A renewal of mistrust would undoubtedly have fatal consequences. Therefore tomorrow's plenum in Warsaw is interesting: The PZPR role in Polish society has in fact not been questioned in essence by anybody in Polish society so far.

CCP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE FOR VISIT

Welcome by Dolanc

LD071344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1235 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--A delegation of the CCP arrived in Belgrade today at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. It is led by Peng Chong, member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee.

The CCP delegation was welcomed by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vladjo Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee presidium; and by other figures.

Yu Lixuan, charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy in Yugoslavia, was also present.

Opening of Talks

LD072044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--Talks started in Belgrade today between an LCY delegation and the CCP delegation which arrived in our country at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The LCY delegation is headed by Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and includes Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic and Pavle Gazi, executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Anto Sucic, member of the LCY Central Committee.

The CCP delegation is headed by Peng Chong, Politburo member and member of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, and comprises Chen Weida, member of the CCP Central Committee and secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee; Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Wang Chun, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; and Gu Lihong, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, it was noted with satisfaction on both sides that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CCP and between the two countries are developing successfully on the principles established during the meetings between Comrades Tito and Hua Guofeng. It was also pointed out that all necessary conditions exist for the further development and enrichment of friendly Yugoslav-Chinese relations and mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields.

Peng Chong, head of the CCP delegation, spoke in detail about the socioeconomic and political development of the PRC and about the activity and topical tasks of the CCP in the internal field.

The talks in the LCY Central Committee Presidium will continue tomorrow, and after them the CCP delegation will visit the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia Hercegovina.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES BEIJING MAYOR 8 OCTOBER

LD081004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received the mayor of Beijing, Lin Hujia. During their meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and in which Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, also took part, it was noted with pleasure that cooperation between Belgrade and Beijing constituted a useful contribution to even better acquaintance and understanding within the framework of the development of overall relations between the SFRY and the Chinese People's Republic--relations which mark a positive development on the foundations of the talks and meetings between President Josip Broz Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU OF CYPRUS

Meeting With Djuranovic

LD071414 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1224 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, today met and had talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, which characterizes the relations and cooperation between the two nonaligned countries, a thorough exchange of views was carried out on questions of interest for the further promotion of cooperation on a bilateral and international level. It was noted with satisfaction that an identity of views existed on the need for and on existing possibilities of further expansion of bilateral, especially economic, cooperation both in the field of commodity exchange and in the establishment of production cooperation on a long-term basis.

It was agreed that appropriate organs of both countries should be in contact and should take the necessary measures so that by the time the interstate Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation meets in November, they should have worked out all concrete possibilities in these areas and prepared proposals for further cooperation in the cultural and education fields, in the field of tourism, road and air traffic, and other fields.

It was noted with concern that no progress had been made in establishing global negotiations between the industrial developed and the developing countries, and that the gap between these countries is becoming bigger and bigger, threatening not only economic but political stability in the world. Both countries, as nonaligned and developing countries, will go on with their efforts within the framework of the nonaligned movement, in the United Nations, and especially in the Group of 77 so that the present delay may be overcome as soon as possible and that global negotiations may be embarked upon, advocating, in so doing, the platform adopted by the Group of 77. Both sides expressed their readiness that through their representatives Yugoslavia and Cyprus should be in constant and close contact and consultations on this and other questions should be held so that together with other nonaligned countries they could make their contribution to the solution of major problems burdening the world today.

Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cypriot foreign minister; Cvijeto Job, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus; Andis Sotiriadhis, ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to SFRY; and others took part in the talks.

Talks With Mijatovic

LD080602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--The talks between Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his visitor, Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus, which started yesterday, were resumed in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade this morning.

Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cypriot minister of foreign affairs; and other officials took part in the talks.

At the beginning of today's talks President Kiprianou expressed satisfaction with his meeting with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, which he appraised as a major contribution to cementing further bilateral cooperation. Kiprianou and Djuranovic met this morning.

Today's dialogue between the two sides dwelt primarily on the hotbeds of crisis in the world, ways of strengthening detente and certain aspects of the Cyprus problem. The activity of nonaligned countries was also discussed.

During today's talks the two sides confirmed the high degree of identity and similarity of views held by the two nonaligned countries. During the exchange of views on the hotbeds of crisis in the world, particular stress was laid on the need to prevent outside interference, various pressures and interventions.

The two sides also talked about the Madrid meeting of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation and the themes which it should consider. The Yugoslav side stressed that the endorsement of the political decision to pave the way to the convening of a European conference on disarmament in all fields, both conventional and nuclear, would be of exceptionally great importance.

It was also stressed that all the countries of the Mediterranean, including the PLO, should play a major role in settling the questions of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean in keeping with the Mediterranean document of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference. Particular emphasis was placed in this connection on the significance of the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe, which had shown themselves a factor which made it possible to surmount the difficulties emerging at the conference in Madrid because of the attitudes adopted by the blocs.

The two sides agreed that the situation in the Mediterranean is dangerous, complex and fraught with numerous dangers; this is yet another reason why practical and genuine efforts should constantly be made to make the Mediterranean more secure. This calls for the cooperation of all Mediterranean and [word indistinct] countries. The first step in this direction would be to reduce tension in the area.

The two sides also discussed the forthcoming activities of the nonaligned countries and in particular, in this context, the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries scheduled to take place in New Delhi next year. In the view of the nonaligned countries, this conference should consider the exacerbation of the international situation and stress the need for a more active effort by nonaligned countries toward finding solutions to the crisis and conflicts in the world and toward creating better international political and economic relations as a whole. This is the road of strengthening the unity and ability to act of nonaligned countries within the framework of the policy of nonalignment.

The two sides also discussed the manner of marking the 20th anniversary of the Belgrade summit conference of nonaligned countries. They concluded that this jubilee should be marked in a manner which would contribute to the consolidation of the movement, to affirming the movement and its valuable traditions and achievements during the past 20 years.

The talks did not ignore the topical problems of international economic relations in the world. In this connection stress was placed on the importance of the activity of nonaligned and developing countries in building the new international economic movement as a fundamental need of the present-day world. Particular attention was also paid to the world energy crisis and the need was pointed out for the nonaligned and developing countries to hold a dialogue with the oil-producing countries in order to find suitable solutions for the most adversely affected developing countries.

The Iraqi-Iranian armed conflict was also discussed and the two sides expressed their anxiety about the dangerous consequences this conflict could have for peace and security both in this region--which is already strained by other crises--and further afield. They also discussed the various aspects of this conflict through the prism of the policy of nonalignment and the broader interests of the international community; they dwelt on the results of the contacts and dialogues so far established with the two countries involved in the conflict and with others. It was noted during the talks that on this occasion Yugoslavia is proceeding from the well-known principles of nonalignment, on which it has already based its attitudes in other situations as well.

It was stressed that the current situation imposes the need to take urgent steps to create the atmosphere and conditions enabling the two sides in the conflict to search for peaceful solutions to their disputes by political means rather than by force of arms. This means that they should act in keeping with the UN Charter, international law and justice. All this calls, it was noted, for an active attitude and activity on the part of nonaligned countries. The discussion offered another opportunity for both sides to stress once again that nothing lasting can be achieved by the use of force, all the more so, it was noted, as the fundamental interests of peace and security of all countries call for the settlement of all conflicts and disputes by peaceful means on the basis of the UN Charter and resolutions.

At the end of the conversation, President Kiprianou paid tribute to Yugoslavia for the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalignment. He once more voiced the adherence of Cyprus to nonalignment.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed his satisfaction at the fruitful and very concrete talks with President Kiprianou, which, it was stressed, had taken place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus, invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Cooperation Agreement

LD080624 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis signed in Belgrade today the fourth programme of scientific, educational, cultural and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The programme will be implemented through exchange of scholarships for regular and post-graduate studies, through cooperation between educational-pedagogic institutions and exchange of education experts, as well as through exchange of art exhibitions and guest tours by companies and soloists. The programme also covers participation of Yugoslavia's and Cyprus' representatives in international scientific and cultural events in the two friendly non-aligned countries.

JORDANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS

Meeting with Vrhovec

LD072100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has received the parliamentary delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan led by Bahjat at-Talhuni. The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the SFRY Assembly. The talks noted the successful development of friendly relations between Jordan and Yugoslavia and stressed in this context the mutual interest and readiness to promote them further in all spheres. Particular mention was made of the Middle East crisis as well as other issues on which the two sides manifested identical or close views.

Meeting with Djuranovic

LD072105 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, held a meeting today with members of the parliamentary delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan led by Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian senate.

In lengthy cordial and friendly talks it was noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Jordan are developing favorably on firm foundations laid at their meetings by President Tito and King Husayn. Both sides stressed the desire to continue the intensive and close cooperation at all levels in the bilateral and broader international sphere, in particular within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

In the discussion on the state of the nonaligned movement the resolve of Yugoslavia and Jordan was emphasized to act, together with other nonaligned countries, in the direction of preserving and consolidating the unity and action ability of the movement on the basis of the original principles of nonaligned policy.

Within the framework of the exchange of views on the situation in the Middle East, the significance of achieving a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, implying also Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of Palestinians, was stressed.

Markovic Dinner

LD081024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0940 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Jordan have close or identical views on major international questions and the two countries cooperate well, especially within the United Nations and the non-aligned movement and concerning developing countries' actions and the Middle East crisis.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic set out the above in his toast at a dinner offered here yesterday evening in honor of his guest, Jordanian assembly President Bahjat at-Talhuni. Referring to the activities of non-aligned countries, Markovic pointed up the need for utmost efforts of non-aligned countries at the New Delhi ministerial conference and also within the United Nations and the North-South negotiations.

Answering his host's toast, Jordanian parliament President at-Talhuni set out that Jordan is fully committed to respect for and the implementation of the authentic principles of the non-aligned movement. At-Talhuni described President Tito as a giant of the non-aligned movement. Yugoslavia's stands on topical world problems are just and Arabs, particularly Jordan, particularly value them, At-Talhuni said. At-Talhuni expressed the conviction that Arabs will realize their rights and he underlined that Jordan shares Yugoslavia's concern over the Iraqi-Iran armed conflict.

LJUBICIC RECEIVES CHIEF OF BRITISH DEFENSE STAFF

LD081100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (TANJUG)--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense, today received the Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, the chief of British Defense Staff, who is paying an official and friendly visit to our country and its armed forces. The talks between Army General Ljubicic and his guest from Great Britain took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and related to further promotion of cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly countries.

Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Gen Nikola Ljubicic's associates, took part in the talks which were held in the Federal Secretariat of National Defense.

Col Alan Steel, British defense and military attache, also took part in the talks.

KOSOVO EDUCATION SECRETARY MEETS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART

LD080900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1930 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Pristina, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--The Provincial Information Secretariat has stated that at the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Dr Imer Jaka, member of the council of the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science and Culture, with his associates had talks today with a delegation from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture. Sokrat Plaka, the ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in our country, also took part in the talks.

Dr Imer Jaka briefed the Albanian minister and her associates on achievements in the sphere of education, science and culture in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Speaking of the cooperation between the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, he stressed that this cooperation represented an integral part of the entire cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania. Dr Jaka stressed in particular the good cooperation between educational, scientific and cultural institutions and said that conditions were being created to have this cooperation intensified as much as possible and that this visit also contributed to this goal.

Expressing her thanks for the warm reception, Tefta Cami gave a brief review of the achievements in the sphere of education and culture in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. She then went on to stress that the relations between Albania and Kosovo, as well as with Montenegro and Macedonia were developing successfully in the mutual interest. In the words of the Albanian minister, these relations are well received by the relevant institutions in Albania and all this exerts a positive influence on these relations becoming deeper because they represent the traditional practice of exchange.

VRHOVEC ADDRESS TO NONALIGNED GROUP IN NEW YORK REPORTED

AU061721 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Oct 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke in a debate at a meeting of a group of nonaligned countries held at the level of foreign ministers and heads of delegations which began here last night. The world situation, Vrhovec said, is constantly deteriorating. There is no other moral and political force, except for nonalignment, which could struggle against this situation and change it for the better. For this reason what is needed is constant activity of our movement and strengthening of our unity. We will achieve that solely by consistently respecting the principles of the nonaligned policy in our behavior and in our approach to the main problems of the world.

We have very clearly defined the nonaligned attitude to the vital questions of peace and security, independence and sovereignty, equality and rights of all peoples to a free development of their own choice.

These are, according to our deep conviction, the criteria which can enable us to develop common views on and approaches to the greatest crises that are shaking world stability and jeopardize world peace. In this connection, I primarily mean the investment of constructive efforts for a peaceful solution of conflicts and the creation of conditions to reduce tension.

I am aware of the differences that exist among us in assessing the nature of the individual crises, or rather their causes. Regrettably, such differences are sometimes of such a nature that they prevent the nonaligned movement from acting in a unified manner and in accordance with the principles of the nonaligned policy.

Because we have no voting, there is nothing else left to us but to seek, with the greatest possible patience and responsibility, a consensus which will enable us to act together. That can be achieved solely within the framework of a democratic dialogue that will allow facts and truth to speak out.

The list of priorities for our common activity at the present session of the UN General Assembly will contain only that which we can adopt by consensus. That does not mean that our list will cover all vital problems confronting the international community. We will adopt our positions on those vital problems in the UN General Assembly on the basis of our own assessments and convictions.

As far as the Yugoslav delegation is involved, it will make maximum efforts to realize all those tasks resulting from the adopted priorities.

However, Yugoslavia will, on all questions that are on the agenda of the 35th session, act consistently in accordance with the principles and goals of the nonaligned policy.

I primarily want to stress that Yugoslavia consistently supports the struggle of all people for independence and their right to live in freedom and peace.

We are now facing the resolute task of accelerating the attainment of Namibia's independence and the final liquidation of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

The peoples of Palestine, Namibia and Western Sahara can always count on our full solidarity and assistance in their struggle for self-determination and independence, while their liberation movements--PLO, SWAPO [the South-West African People's Organization] and the Polisario [the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro]--can rely on our firm support in their efforts to obtain full international recognition of their rights as the legitimate representatives of their people.

As far as the Middle East is concerned, I would like to emphasize that we must make maximum efforts so that the conclusions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine will be implemented. Israel's aggressive behavior must be most sharply condemned and prevented by the international community.

We have clearly stressed that we support the right of the peoples of Cyprus and Korea to live in freedom and peace as independent countries and to settle their life through a dialogue of the currently divided population.

I am also convinced that the supreme right of peoples and countries to independence and the right to decide for themselves about their destiny also equally refers to the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan. For this reason we are in favor of a political solution of those crises, and that presupposes the withdrawal of foreign troops and cessation of every foreign intervention and interference.

Condemnation of All Interventions

We believe that a stable peace, security and independence for all countries in the crisis areas can be ensured solely by consistent application of the principles of the UN Charter.

Our task--to equally condemn all foreign intervention and interference and all forms of foreign domination--results from the basic principles of the policy of independence and the decisions of all past summit meetings of the nonaligned countries.

For this reason we believe that it is necessary further to intensify our efforts to draft a declaration on the impermissibility of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states so that we will be able to work for the adoption by the UN General Assembly of this declaration as soon as possible.

Out of our obligation to build a better, more just and secure future for all countries, large and small, we must persist in our struggle against the division of the world into blocs and spheres of interest.

Our capability in this struggle will depend to a great extent on the readiness of the nonaligned countries to solve their disputes and conflicts in a peaceful way. The principles of nonalignment, which guide us in our efforts to build a new system of international relations, must also be respected in our mutual relations.

Recognized Independent Force

As to the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, I want to point out what I have said in the General Assembly. We deeply regret that conflict and we are seriously concerned about its possible consequences. At this moment we can only express our sincere hope that the two nonaligned countries will find a political solution for this serious conflict, a solution based on the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned policy.

We consider an exchange of views on preparations for a ministerial conference to be held in New Delhi very important.

I wish to express our conviction that under the skillful leadership of India as the host country, we shall be able to contribute in the best way possible to efficacious preparations and a successful outcome of the conference.

Therefore we are convinced that the conference should once again confirm the ability of the nonaligned movement as a recognized independent force to successfully contribute to political solution to the problems and crises in the world. A suitable agenda for the conference would, in our opinion, contribute to the attainment of that aim.

Next year, as is known, will be the 20th anniversary of the founding conference of the nonaligned countries movement held in Belgrade in 1961. On the basis of the Havana summit decision, we should mark the anniversary in festive way. We think that it could best be achieved by holding a festive session at the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

On that occassion it would perhaps be desirable that we turn to all the countries, and especially the big powers, with an appeal to consistently respect the norms of international life written in the United Nations Charter and that they should contribute to the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, detente, security and equality in the world.

It is certain that the attention of the world will be directed at our conference. Allow me to say in conclusion that each one of us must be prepared to carry his share of common responsibility, Josip Vrhovec said.

Meets Iraqi, Polisario Officials

LD062028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--Last night before leaving for Yugoslavia, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec met with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi. Vrhovec and Hammadi discussed the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Hammadi informed Vrhovec on [word indistinct] Iraqi views. The talks also focused on bilateral relations and questions on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session.

In New York Josip Vrhovec also had talk with Polisario representative Ibrahim Hakim who informed him on the development of the (?liberation) struggle of the people of Western Sahara. On this occasion Vrhovec stressed Yugoslavia's firm support to the liberation movements, including the Polisario movement, in their efforts towards achieving the international recognition of their rights as legitimate representatives of their peoples.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH SFRY AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT

LD071750 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 7 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 7 Oct (TANJUG)--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and supreme commander of the Palestine Armed Forces, today received in Beirut Radmilo Trojanovic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in Lebanon.

The leader of the Palestine revolution conveyed a verbal message and greetings to the SFRY Presidency. In the course of the talks between 'Arafat and Trojanovic, reference was made to the situation in the Middle East and in particular to the development of events in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

MACEDONIAN-BULGARIAN BORDER RALLY HELD

AU071305 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] Strumica, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--A traditional border rally of the people of Strumica commune and Petrich, Pirin Macedonia, was held today in Petrich within the framework of the interstate agreement between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. On that occasion a joint light entertainment program was presented by well-known folklore ensembles, vocal and instrument groups and entertainers from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in an open-air site before several thousand Yugoslav and Bulgarian citizens.